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(71)出願人 000004444

日本石油株式会社

東京都港区西新橋1丁目3番12号

(72)発明者 松本 卓也

神奈川県横浜市中区千鳥町8番地 日本石油株式会社中央技術研究所内

(72)発明者 豊岡 武裕

神奈川県横浜市中区千鳥町8番地 日本石油株式会社中央技術研究所内

(72)発明者 上振 忠広

神奈川県横浜市中区千鳥町8番地 日本石油株式会社中央技術研究所内

(74)代理人 弁理士 齊藤 武彦 (外1名)

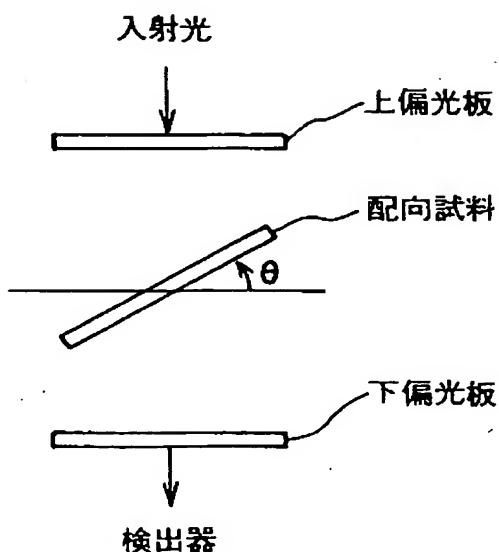
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(54)【発明の名称】 液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルム

(57)【要約】

【課題】 製造が容易で優れた視野角拡大効果をもつ液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルムを提供する。

【解決手段】 光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子より実質的に形成され、該液晶性高分子が液晶状態において形成したネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化せしめた液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルム。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子より実質的に形成され、該液晶性高分子が液晶状態において形成したネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化せしめたことを特徴とする液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルム。

【請求項2】 電極を備えた一対の透明基板とネマチック液晶とからなる駆動用液晶セルと、該基板の上下に配置された上側偏光板、下側偏光板を少なくとも備えたツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置であって、該基板と上側もしくは下側偏光板のうちどちらか一方の間または該基板と上側および下側偏光板のそれぞれの間に請求項1に記載の液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルムを少なくとも1枚組み込んだことを特徴とするツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】**【0001】**

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子の配向を固定化した液晶表示素子用補償フィルム、および該フィルムを組み込んだツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 T E T 素子あるいはM I M 素子などを用いたアクティブ駆動のツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置（以下TN-LCDと略称する）は、薄型、軽量、低消費電力というLCD本来の特長に加えて、正面から見た場合CRTに匹敵する画質を有するために、ノートパソコン、携帯用テレビ、携帯用情報端末などの表示装置として広く普及している。しかしながら、従来のTN-LCDにおいては、液晶分子のもつ屈折率異方性のため斜めから見たときに表示色が変化するあるいは表示コントラストが低下するという視野角の問題が本質的に避けられず、その改良が強く望まれており、改良のための様々な試みがなされている。一つの画素を分割してそれぞれの画素への印可電圧を一定の比で変える方法（ハーフトーングレースケール法）、一つの画素を分割してそれぞれの画素での液晶分子の立ち上がり方向を変える方法（ドメイン分割法）、液晶に横電界をかける方法（IPS法）、垂直配向させた液晶を駆動する方法

（VA液晶法）、あるいはペンド配向セルと光学補償板を組み合わせる方法（OCB法）などが提案され、開発・試作されている。しかしながらこれらの方は一定の効果はあるものの、配向膜、電極、液晶配向などを変えなければならず、そのための製造技術確立および製造設備の新設が必要となり、結果として製造の困難さとコスト高を招いている。

【0003】 一方TN-LCDの構造は一切変えず、従来のTN-LCDに光学補償フィルムを組み込むことで視野角を拡大させる方法がある。この方法はTN-LCD製造設備の改良・増設が不要でコスト的に優れてお

り、簡便に使用できる利点があるため注目されており多くの提案がある。ノーマリー・ホワイト（NW）モードのTN-LCDに視野角問題が発生する原因は、電圧を印可した黒表示時のセル中の液晶の配向状態にある。この場合液晶はほぼ垂直配向しており光学的に正の一軸性となっている。したがって視野角を広げるための光学補償フィルムとしては、液晶セルの黒表示時の正の一軸性を補償するために、光学的に負の一軸性を示すフィルムを用いる提案がなされている。またセル中の液晶が、黒表示時においても、配向膜界面付近ではセル界面と平行もしくは傾いた配向をしていることに着目し、光学軸が傾いた負の一軸性のフィルムを用いて補償することによって、さらに視野角拡大効果を高める方法も提案されている。

【0004】 例えば特開平4-349424、6-250166号公報にはらせん軸が傾いたコレステリックフィルムを用いた光学補償フィルムおよびそれを用いたLCDが提案されている。しかしながららせん軸が傾いたコレステリックフィルムを製造することは困難であり、実際にこれら特許中にはらせん軸を傾けるための方法がまったく記載されていない。また特開平5-249547、6-331979号公報には光軸が傾いた負の一軸補償器を用いたLCDが提案されており、具体的な実施態様としては多層薄膜補償器を用いている。さらに特開平7-146409、8-5837号公報などにおいて光軸が傾いた負の一軸性補償フィルムとしてディスコチック液晶を傾斜配向させた光学補償フィルム及びそれを用いたLCDが提案されている。しかしながらディスコチック液晶は化学構造が複雑であり合成が煩雑である。また低分子液晶であるためにフィルム化する場合光架橋などの複雑なプロセスを必要とし、工業的製造に困難が伴い結果的にコスト高となる。

【0005】 補償フィルムの他の形態としては正の一軸性を有する液晶性高分子を用いた配向フィルムも提案されている。例えば特開平7-140326号公報においてねじれチルト配向した液晶性高分子フィルムからなるLCD用補償板が提案されており、LCDの視野角拡大に用いられている。しかしながらチルト配向に加えてねじれ配向を同時に導入することは工業的には容易ではない。また特開平7-198942、7-181324号公報には類似技術として、ネマチック液晶性高分子を光軸が板面と交差するように配向させたフィルムからなる視野角補償板及びそれを用いたLCDが提案されている。しかしながらこの場合も光軸を単純に傾斜させた補償板を用いているため、視野角拡大効果が十分とは言えない。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 本発明者らはこれら上記各技術の課題点に鑑み、フィルムの原料となる液晶化合物の製造およびフィルム自体の製造が簡便な正の一軸

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性高分子液晶に着目した。さらには従来の正の一軸性を示す高分子液晶からなる光学補償フィルムの欠点であつたことを解消し、さらなる光学補償性能の向上を目的とし銳意検討を重ねた結果遂に本発明を完成した。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち本発明の第1は、光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子より実質的に形成され、該液晶性高分子が液晶状態において形成したネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化せしめたことを特徴とする液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルムに関する。さらに本発明の第2は、電極を備えた一对の透明基板とネマチック液晶とからなる駆動用液晶セルと、該基板の上下に配置された上側偏光板、下側偏光板を少なくとも備えたツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置であつて、該基板と上側もしくは下側偏光板のうちどちらか一方の間または該基板と上側および下側偏光板のそれぞれの間に本発明第1の液晶表示素子用光学補償フィルムを少なくとも1枚組み込んだことを特徴とするツイステッドネマチック型液晶表示装置に関する。

【0008】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明についてさらに詳しく説明する。本発明の補償フィルムは、TN-LCDの視野角依存性を大幅に改良するものである。まず、補償の対象となるTN-LCDについて説明する。TN-LCDは駆動方式で分類すれば、単純マトリクス方式、能動素子を電極として用いるTFT (Thin Film Transistor) 電極、MIM (Metal Insulator Metal、あるいはTFD; Thin Film Diode) 電極を用いるアクティブマトリクス方式等のように細分化できる。本発明の補償フィルムはいずれの駆動方式に対しても効果を有する。

尚、公知の技術であるハーフトーングレースケール方式(画素分割方式)、ドメイン分割方式は、LCDの視野角拡大を液晶セル側から行おうという試みで考えられたものである。このような視野角がある程度改善されたLCDに対しても本発明の補償フィルムは、有効に作用し更なる視野角拡大効果が可能となる。上記の如きTN-LCDに対し、優れた視野角拡大効果を与える本発明の補償フィルムは、光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子、具体的には光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子化合物または少なくとも1種の該液晶性高分子化合物を含有する光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子組成物から成り、該液晶性高分子化合物または該液晶性高分子組成物が液晶状態において形成したネマチックハイブリッド配向形態を固定化して形成される。

【0009】ここで本発明でいうネマチックハイブリッド配向とは、液晶性高分子がネマチック配向しており、このときの液晶性高分子のダイレクターとフィルム平面のなす角がフィルム上面と下面で異なった配向形態を言う。したがって、上面と下面とで該ダイレクターとフィ

ルム平面との成す角度が異なっていることから、該フィルムの上面と下面との間では該角度が連続的に変化しているものといえる。本発明の補償フィルムは、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子のネマチックハイブリッド配向状態を固定化したフィルムであるがため、液晶性高分子のダイレクターがフィルムの膜厚方向のすべての場所において異なる角度を向いている。したがって本発明の補償フィルムは、フィルムという構造体として見た場合、もはや光軸は存在しない。

【0010】本発明に用いることができる光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子は、液晶相としてネマチック相を持つものである。さらに液晶転移点を越える温度において、配向基板上でネマチックハイブリッド配向を形成し、該配向形態を損なうことなくガラス状態で固定化できるものであることが必須である。上記の如き性質を有する液晶性高分子として、

- ① ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子、具体的にはホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子化合物または少なくとも1種のホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子化合物を含有するホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子組成物、
 - ② 少なくとも1種のホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子と、少なくとも1種のホモジニアス配向性の液晶性高分子を少なくとも含有する液晶性高分子組成物、
- が挙げられる。以下、順に説明する。

【0011】先ず、ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子について説明する。ホメオトロピック配向とは、ダイレクターが基板平面に略垂直な配向状態をいう。このホメオトロピック配向性液晶性高分子が、本発明のネマチックハイブリッド配向を実現するための必須成分である。液晶性高分子がホメオトロピック配向性であるか否かの判定は、基板上に液晶性高分子層を形成し、その配向状態を判定することで行う。この判定に用いることのできる基板としては特に限定はないが、例としてはガラス基板(具体的には、ソーダガラス、カリガラス、ホウ珪酸ガラスあるいはクラウンガラス、プリントガラスといった光学ガラスなど)、液晶性高分子の液晶温度において耐熱性のあるプラスチックフィルムまたはシート、例えばポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリエチレンナフ

タレート、ポリフェニレンオキサイド、ポリイミド、ポリアミドイミド、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリアミド、ポリエーテルケトン、ポリエーテルエーテルケトン、ポリケトンサルファイド、ポリエーテルスルフォンなどを挙げることができる。上記に例示した基板は、酸、アルコール類、洗剤などで表面を洗浄した後に用いるが、シリコン処理などの表面処理は行わずに用いる。

【0012】本発明に用いるホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子とは、これら適当な基板上に液晶性高分子の膜を形成し、該液晶性高分子が液晶状態を示す温度で熱処理したとき、これら例示した基板の内少なくともど

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れか1種類の基板上でホメオトロピック配向するものをホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子と本発明では定義する。ただし、液晶性高分子によっては液晶一等方相転移点付近の温度で特異的にホメオトロピック配向するものがあるので、通常、上記の如き熱処理操作は、液晶一等方相転移点より15°C以下、好ましくは20°C以下の温度で行うことが望ましい。ホメオトロピック配向性を示す液晶性高分子を具体的に説明する。本発明に用いることができる該液晶性高分子としては、上記の如き性質を有するものであれば特に制限されない。一般に液晶性高分子がホメオトロピック配向性を示すためには、分子構造中に適当な基を有すること、および分子量が適当なことが重要である。液晶性高分子にホメオトロピック*

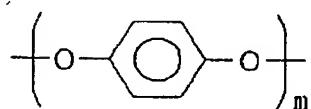
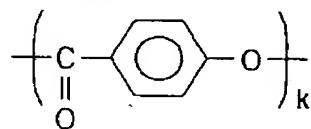
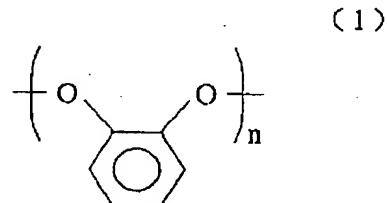
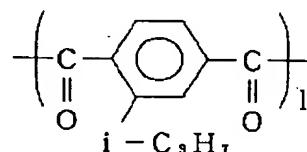
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*配向性を付与できる基としては、嵩高い置換基を有する芳香族基、長鎖アルキル基を有する芳香族基、フッ素原子を有する芳香族基等があげられる。具体的な液晶性高分子としては、これらの置換基を主鎖に有する例えばポリエステル、ポリイミド、ポリアミド、ポリカーボネート、ポリエステルイミド等の主鎖型液晶性高分子である。これらの中でも特に合成の容易さ、フィルム化の容易さおよび得られたフィルムの物性の安定性などから液晶性ポリエステルが好ましい。以下に具体的な構造例を示す。

【0013】主鎖型ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子

【化1】



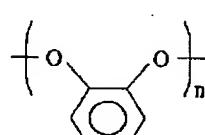
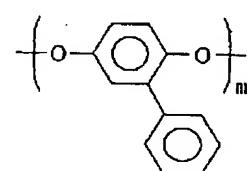
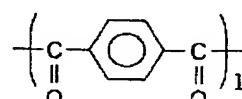
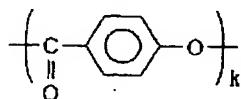
$$l = m + n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$$

$$n/m = 100/0 \sim 20/80, \text{ 好ましくは } 98/2 \sim 30/70$$

(k, l, m, nはモル組成比を示す)

【0014】

※ ※ 【化2】



$$l = m + n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$$

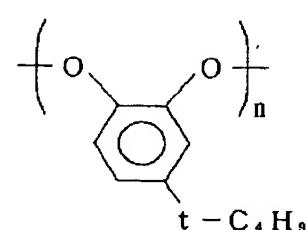
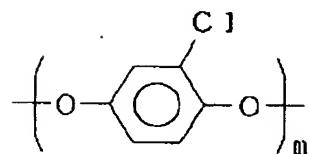
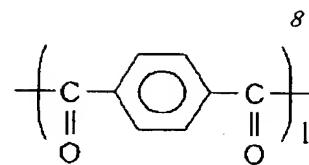
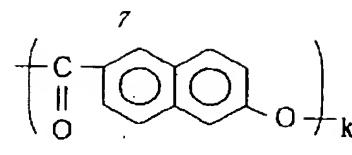
$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

(k, l, m, nはモル組成比を示す)

【0015】

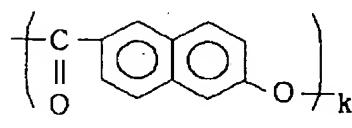
【化3】

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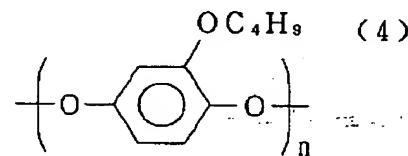
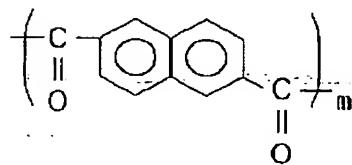
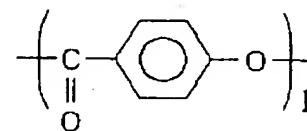


$l = m + n$, $k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
 $n/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99$, 好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0016】



20 【化4】

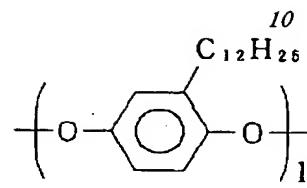
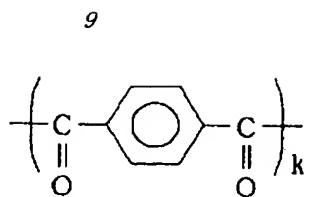


$m = n$, $(k+1)/m = 20/10 \sim 2/10$,
 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 5/10$
 $k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

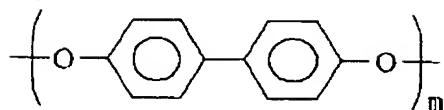
【0017】

【化5】

(6)



(5)

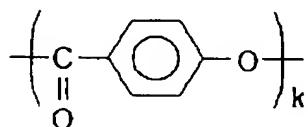


$$k = m + n, \quad l/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99,$$

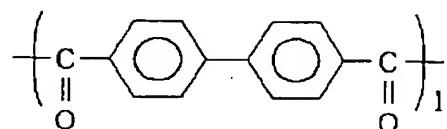
好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$

(k, l, m はモル組成比を示す)

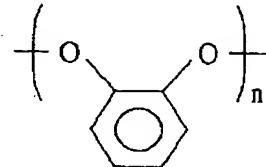
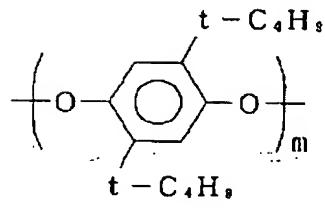
【0018】



* * 【化6】



(6)



$$l = m + n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \quad \text{好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$$

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \quad \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

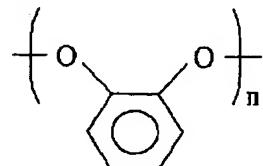
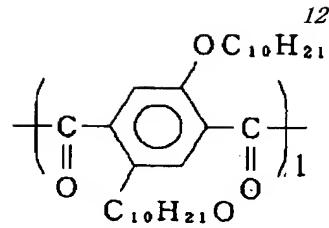
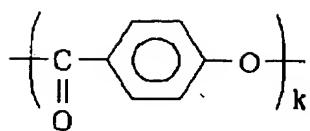
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0019】

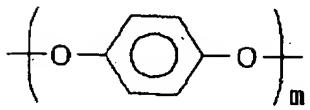
【化7】

(7)

II



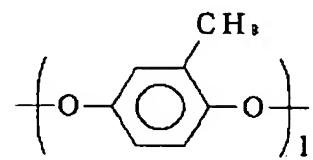
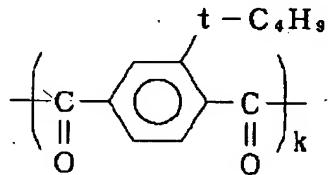
(7)



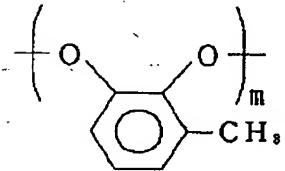
$1 = m + n$, $k / 1 = 20 / 10 \sim 0 / 10$, 好ましくは $15 / 10 \sim 0 / 10$
 $m / n = 100 / 0 \sim 0 / 100$, 好ましくは $95 / 5 \sim 5 / 95$
 (k, 1, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0020】

* * 【化8】



(8)

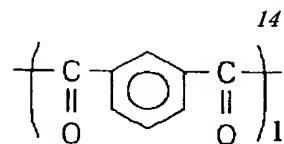
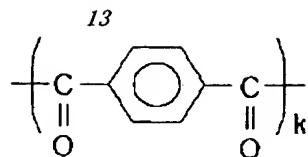


$k = l + m$, $l / m = 100 / 0 \sim 0 / 100$, 好ましくは $95 / 5 \sim 5 / 95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

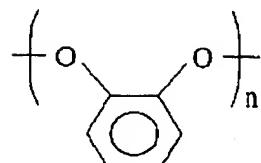
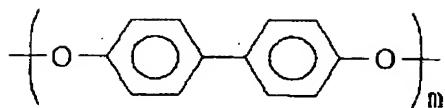
【0021】

【化9】

(8)



(9)

*i* - C₈H₇

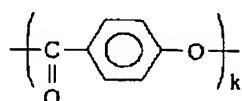
$$k + l = m + n, \quad k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100,$$

好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

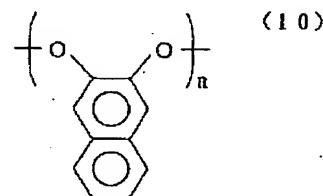
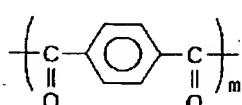
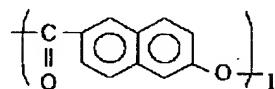
$$n/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \quad \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

(*k*, *l*, *m*, *n* はモル組成比を示す)

【0022】



20 【化10】



$$m = n, \quad (k+1)/m = 20/10 \sim 2/10,$$

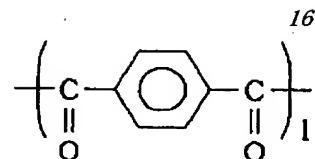
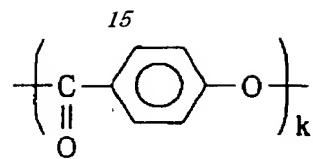
好ましくは 15/10 ~ 5/10

(*k*, *l*, *m*, *n* はモル組成比を示す)

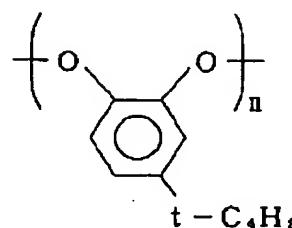
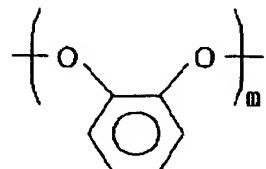
【0023】

【化11】

(9)



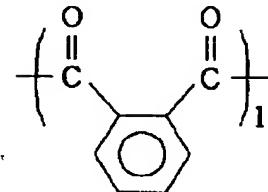
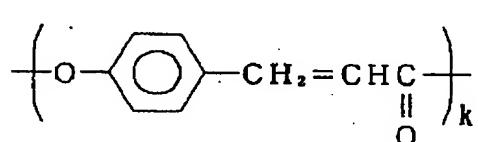
(11)

 $t-\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ $1 = m + n, k/n = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$ $n/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$

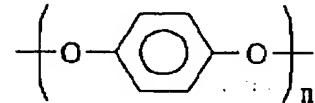
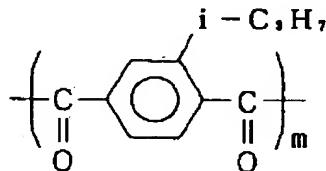
(k, l, m, n, o はモル組成比を示す)

【0024】

* * 【化12】



(12)

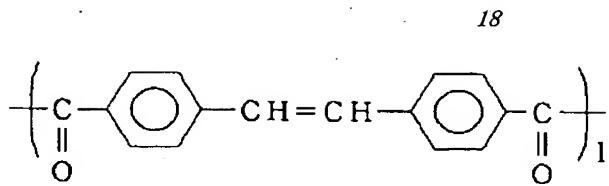
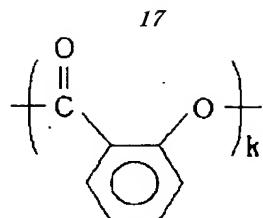
 $n = m + n, k/n = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$ $m/l = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

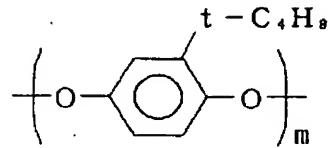
【0025】

【化13】

(10)

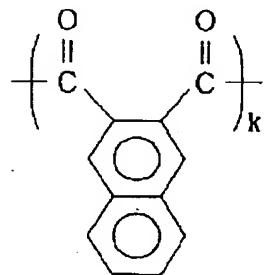


(13)

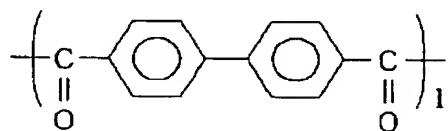


$l = m, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
(k, l, m はモル組成比を示す)

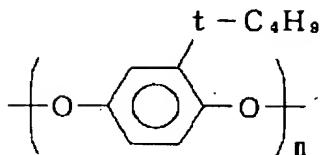
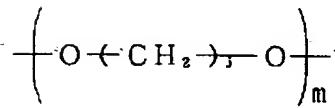
【0026】



* * 【化14】



(14)



$k+l=m+n, k/l=100/0 \sim 0/100$

好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$

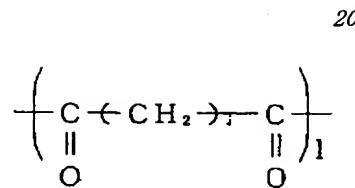
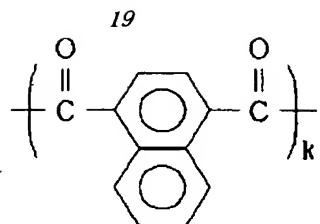
$m/n=100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。 j は $2 \sim 12$ の整数を示す)

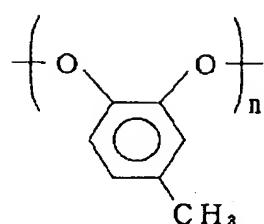
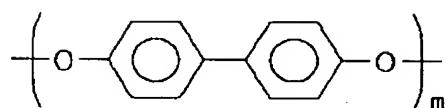
【0027】

【化15】

(11)



(15)



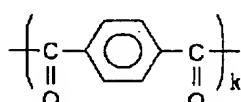
$$k + l = m + n, \quad k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

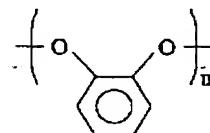
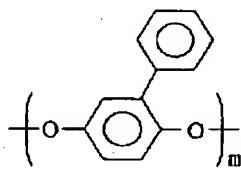
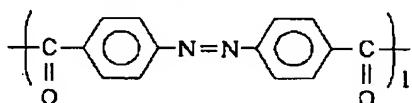
$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \quad \text{好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。j は 2 ~ 12 の整数を示す)

【0028】



* * 【化16】



$$k + l = m + n, \quad k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \quad \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

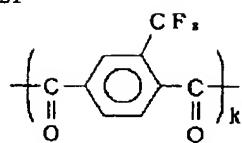
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0029】

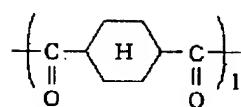
【化17】

(12)

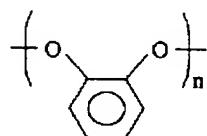
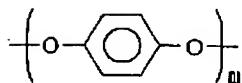
21



22



(17)



$$k+1 = m+n, k/1 = 100/0 \sim 1/99$$

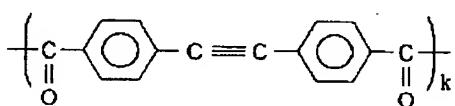
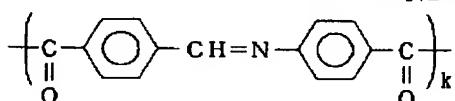
好ましくは 90/10 \sim 2/98

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \text{ 好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

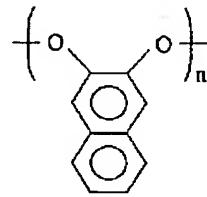
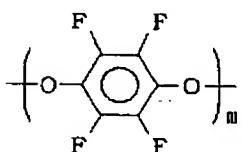
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0030】

* * 【化18】



(18)



$$k+1 = m+n, k/1 = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

好ましくは 95/5 \sim 5/95

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

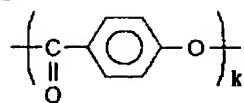
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0031】

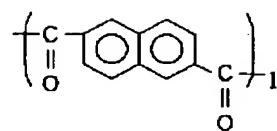
【化19】

(13)

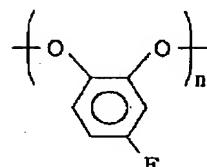
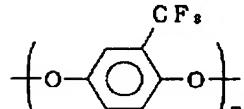
23



24



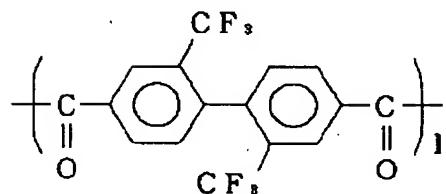
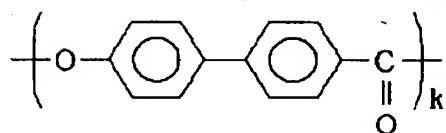
(19)



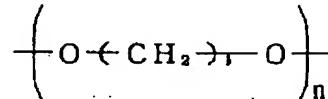
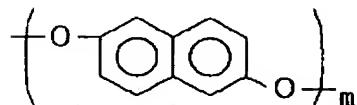
$l = m + n, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
 $m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0032】

* * 【化20】



(20)



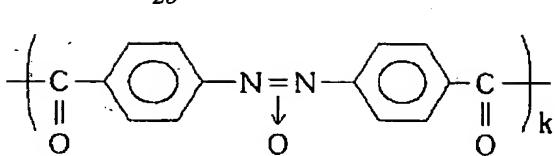
$l = m + n, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
 $m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。j は 2~12 の整数を示す)

【0033】

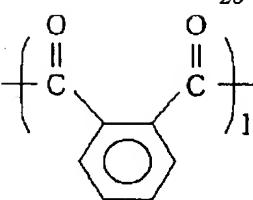
【化21】

(14)

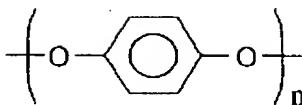
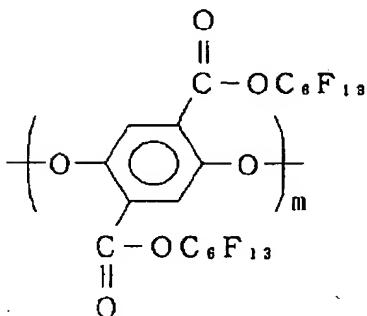
25



26



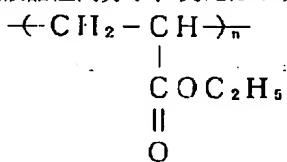
(21)



$k+1=m+n$, $k/l=100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 $m/n=100/0 \sim 1/99$, 好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

【0034】上記の中でも特に、(1), (3), (4), (6), (7), (10), (11), (17) および (20) の液晶性ポリエステルが好ましい。

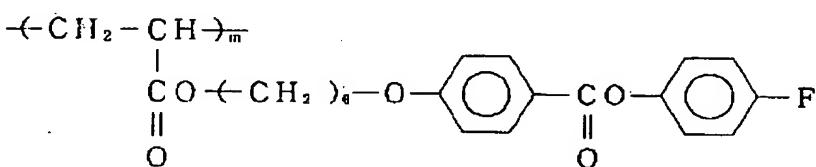
【0035】またホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子としては、上記の置換基を有する構成単位を側鎖として持つ側鎖型液晶性高分子、例えばポリアクリレート、*



* ポリメタクリレート、ポリシロキサン、ポリマロネート等の側鎖型液晶性高分子もあげられる。以下に具体的な構造例を示す。

【0036】側鎖型ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子

【化22】



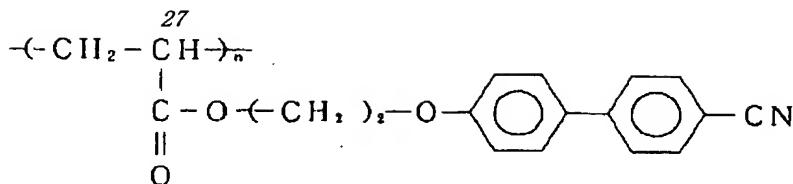
(22)

$n/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

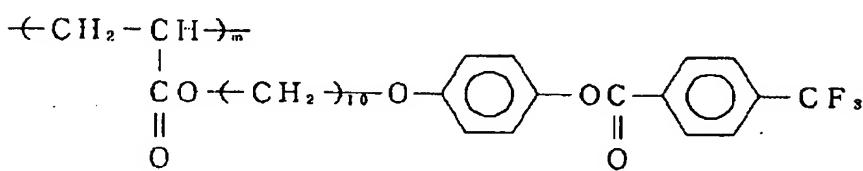
【0037】

【化23】

(15)



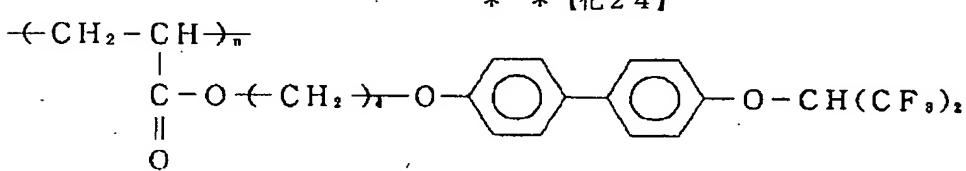
28



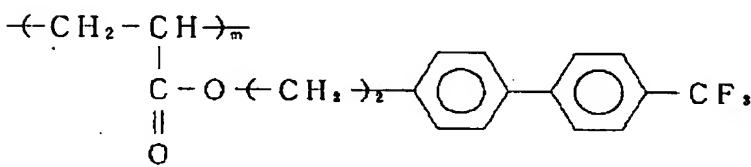
(23)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0038】

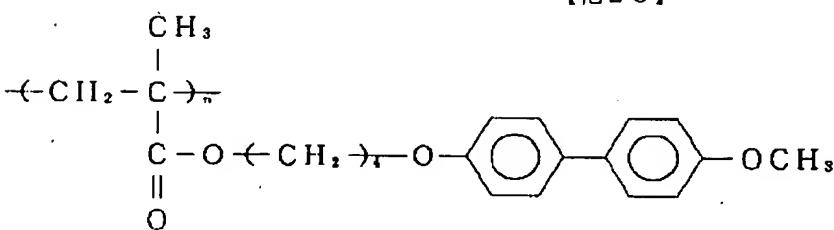


(24)

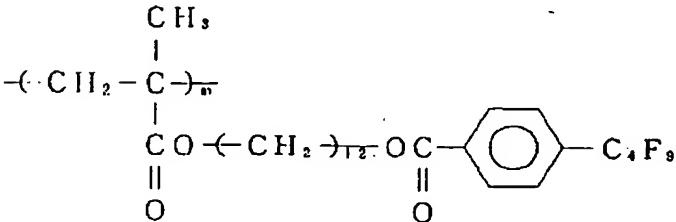
 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0039】

【化25】



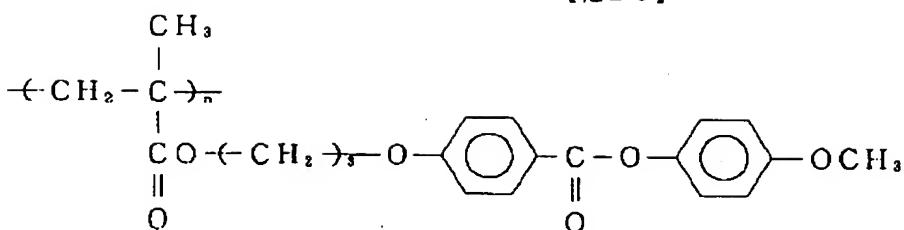
(25)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

(16)

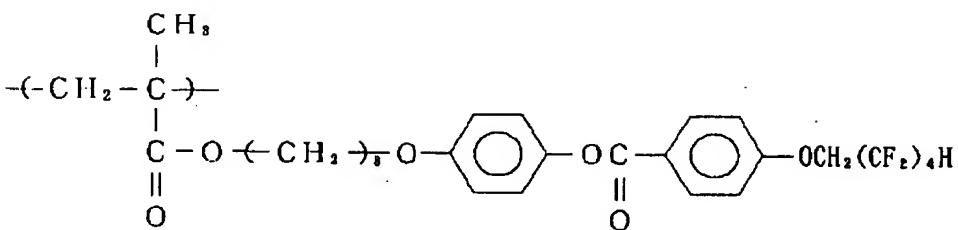
29

【0040】

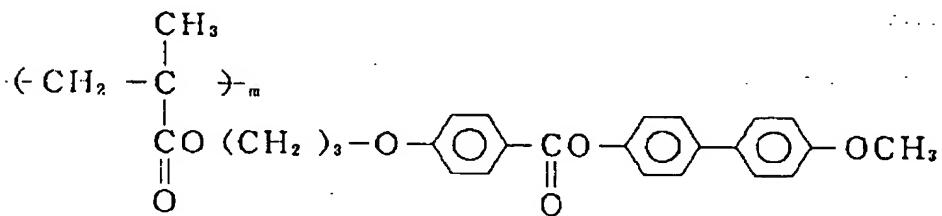
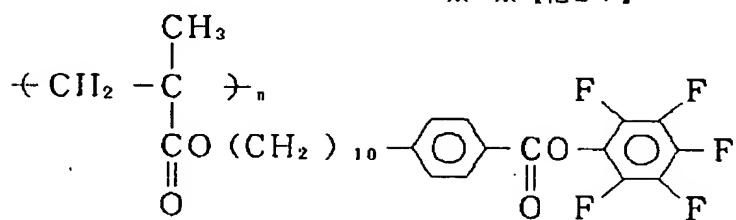


30

(26)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0041】

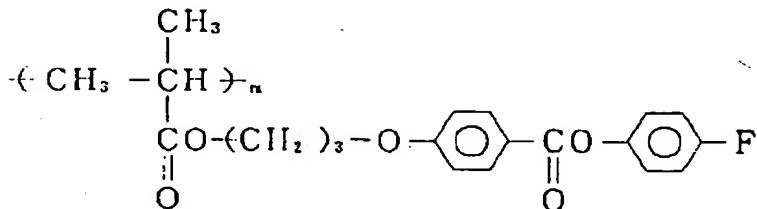
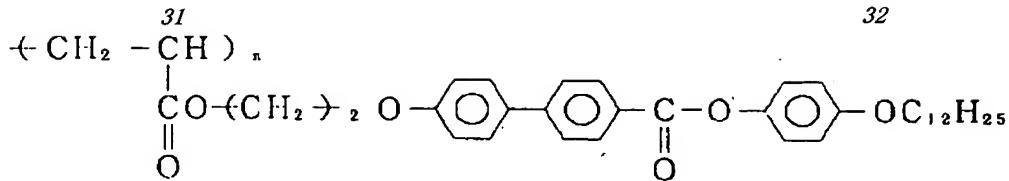
※²⁰※【化27】

(27)

【0042】

【化28】

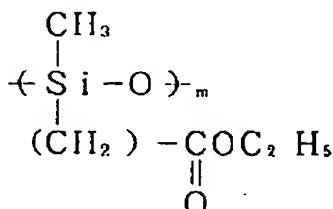
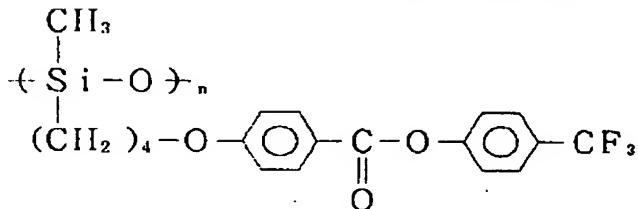
(17)



(28)

【0043】

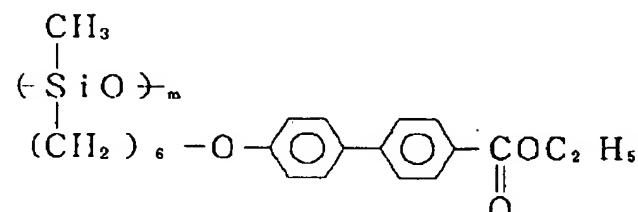
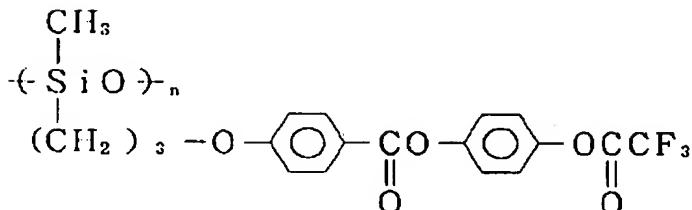
* * 【化29】



(29)

【0044】

* * 【化30】

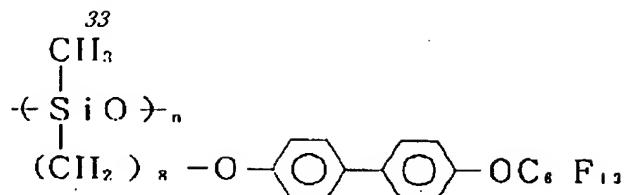
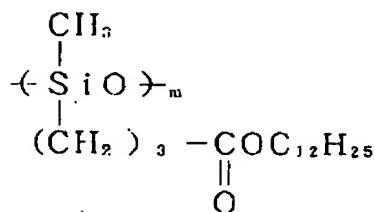


(30)

【0045】

【化31】

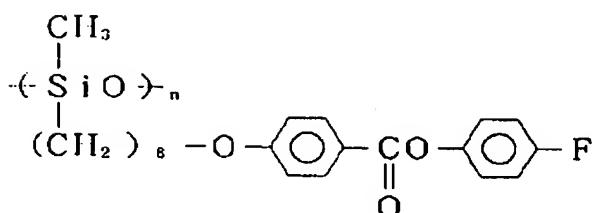
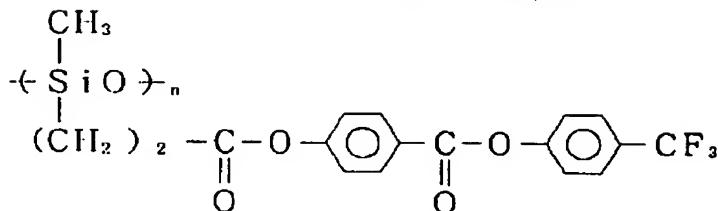
(18)

³⁴

(31)

【0046】

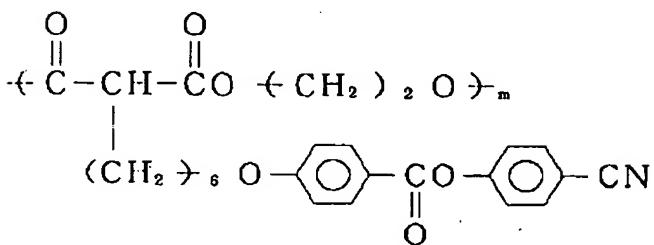
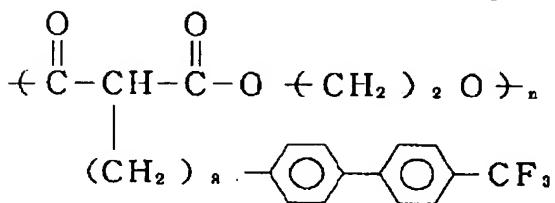
* * 【化32】



(32)

【0047】

* * 【化33】

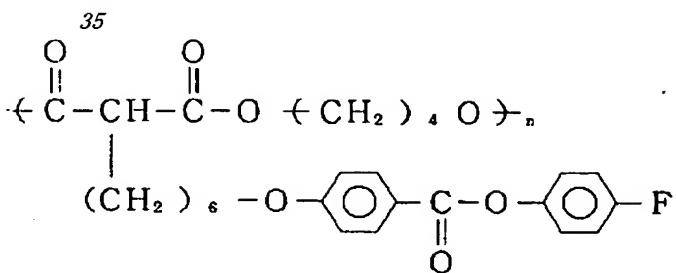


(33)

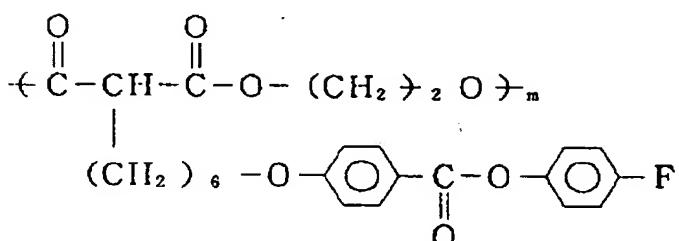
【0048】

【化34】

(19)



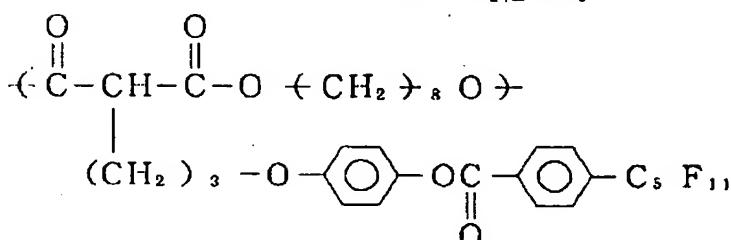
36



(34)

[0049]

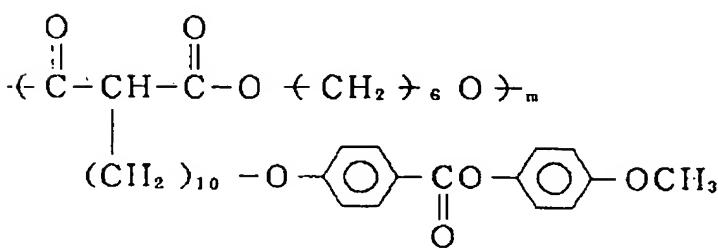
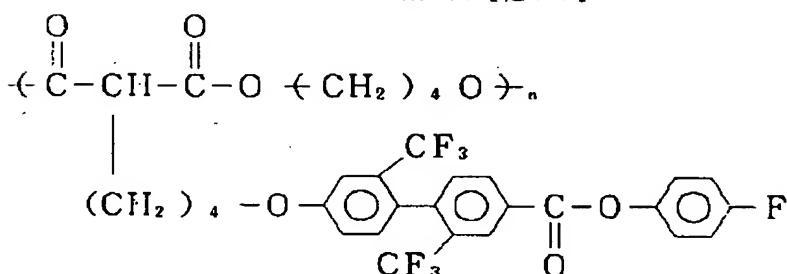
* * 【化35】



(35)

[0050]

※ ※ 【化36】



(36)

【0051】上記の中でも特に(22), (23),
 (25), (28), (29), (32), (34)および(35)の側鎖型液晶性高分子が好ましい。

【0052】以上説明したホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子は、1種単独または少なくとも1種の該液晶性高分子を含有する組成物として本発明に用いる。なお

組成物として本発明に用いる際、ホメオトロピック配向性を示す液晶性高分子を2種以上含有する組成物であつたとしても何ら本発明の補償フィルムには差し支えない。

【0053】良好なホメオトロピック配向性を示すためには液晶性高分子の分子量も重要である。主鎖型液晶性

(20)

37

高分子の場合、分子量は、各種溶媒中、たとえばフェノール/テトラクロロエタン(60/40(重量比))混合溶媒中、30°Cで測定した対数粘度が通常0.05から2.0が好ましく、さらに好ましくは0.07から1.0の範囲である。対数粘度が0.05より小さい場合、補償フィルムの機械的強度が弱くなり好ましくない。また、2.0より大きい場合、ホメオトロピック配向性が失われる恐れがある。また液晶状態において粘性が高くなりすぎる恐れがあり、ホメオトロピック配向したとしても配向に要する時間が長くなる可能性がある。側鎖型液晶性高分子液晶の場合、分子量はポリスチレン換算重量平均分子量で通常1000から10万、好ましくは3000から5万の範囲が好ましい。分子量が1000より小さい場合、補償フィルムの機械的強度が弱くなる恐れがあり望ましくない。また、10万より大きい場合、ポリマーの溶媒に対する溶解性が低下する、塗布液の溶液粘度が高くなりすぎ均一塗膜を得ることができないなどの製膜上の問題点を生じる恐れがあり望ましくない。

【0054】また本発明では、上述したホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子に、他の液晶性高分子化合物(または組成物)または液晶性を示さない高分子化合物(または組成物)を加えた液晶性高分子組成物を用いることもできる。該組成物を用いることにより、

① その組成比の調節でネマチックハイブリッド配向の*

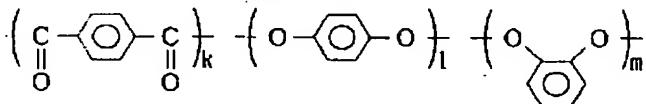
(38)

* 平均チルト角を自在に制御することができる、

② ネマチックハイブリッド配向の安定化を図ることができる、

などの利点がある。ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子に加える高分子化合物(または組成物)としては、先に説明したように液晶性を示さない各種の高分子化合物(または組成物)を用いることもできるが、ホメオトロピック配向性の液晶性高分子との相溶性の観点から、同じく液晶性を示す高分子化合物(または組成物)を用いることが好ましい。なおここでいう液晶性高分子化合物(または組成物)とは、ホメオトロピック配向性に制限されるものではない。用いられる液晶性高分子の種類としては、主鎖型液晶性高分子; 例えばポリエステル、ポリイミド、ポリアミド、ポリエチレン、ポリカーボネート、ポリエスチルイミド等、側鎖型液晶性高分子; 例えはポリアクリレート、ポリメタクリレート、ポリシロキサン、ポリマロネート等を例示することができる。ホメオトロピック配向性液晶性高分子との相溶性を有するものならば特に限定されないが、なかでもホモジニアス配向性の液晶性高分子化合物(または組成物)、より具体的にはホモジニアス配向性のポリエステル、ポリアクリレート、及びポリメタクリレート等が好ましい。以下に構造例を示す。

【0055】主鎖型ホモジニアス配向性の液晶性高分子
【化37】

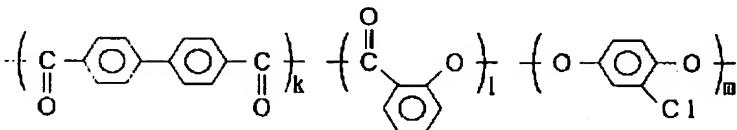


(37)

$k=1+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

【0056】

※ ※ 【化38】



(38)

$k=m$, $k/l=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

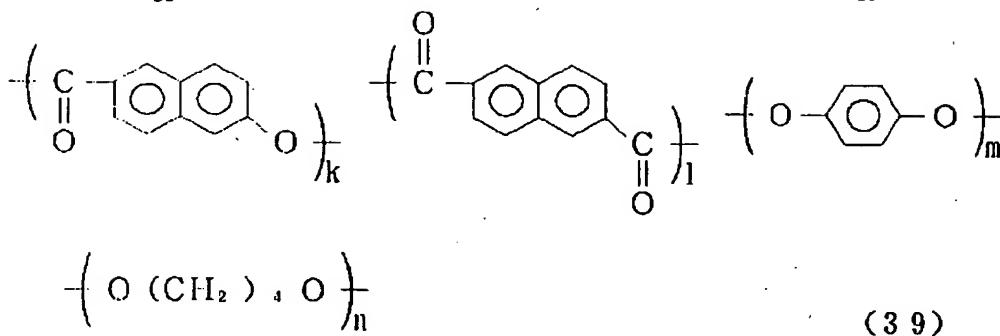
【0057】

【化39】

(21)

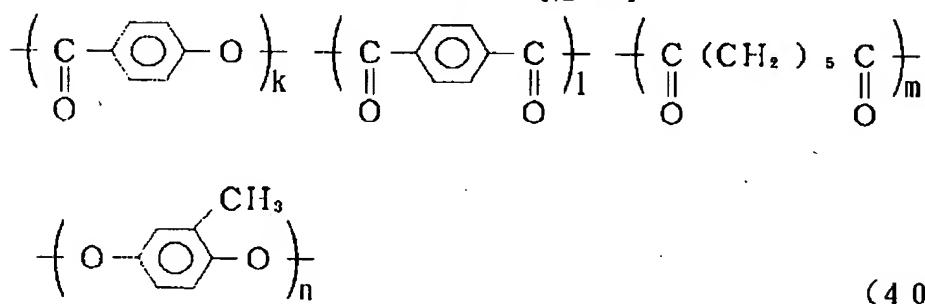
39

40

 $k=m+n$, $k/l=200/100\sim0/100$, 好ましくは $150/100\sim0/100$ $m/n=80/20\sim20/80$, " $75/25\sim25/75$

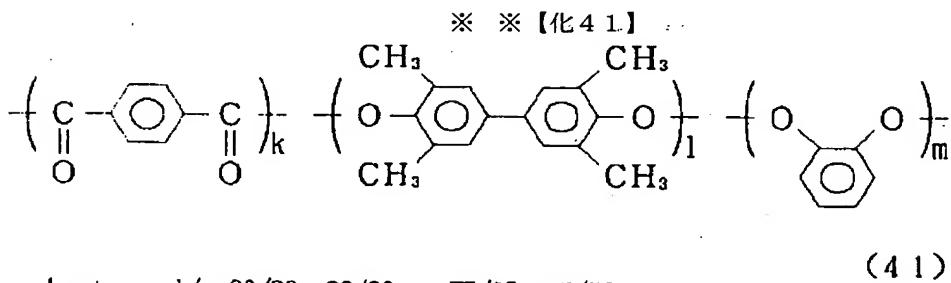
【0058】

* * 【化40】

 $n=l+m$, $k/l=200/100\sim0/100$, 好ましくは $150/100\sim0/100$ $l/m=80/20\sim20/80$, " $75/25\sim25/75$

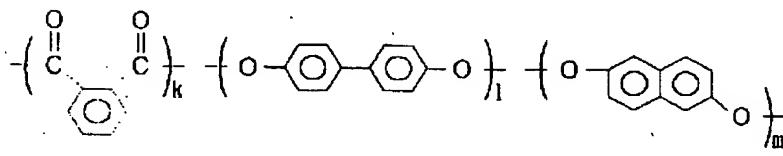
【0059】

* * 【化41】

 $k=m+n$, $l/m=80/20\sim20/80$, $75/25\sim25/75$

【0060】

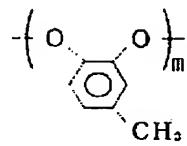
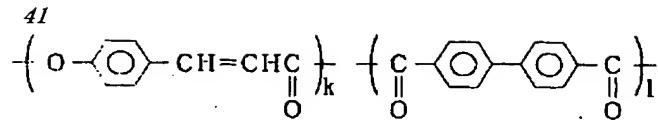
★ ★ 【化42】

 $k=l+m$, $l/m=80/20\sim20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25\sim25/75$

【0061】

【化43】

(22)



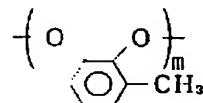
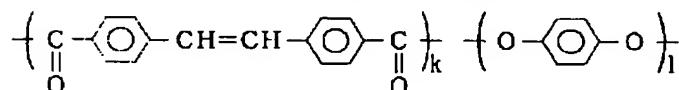
42

(43)

 $l=m$, $k/l=200/100 \sim 0/100$, $150/100 \sim 0/100$

【0062】

* * 【化44】

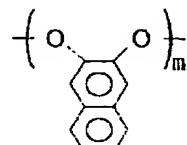
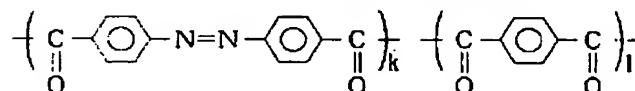


(44)

 $k+l+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0063】

※ ※ 【化45】

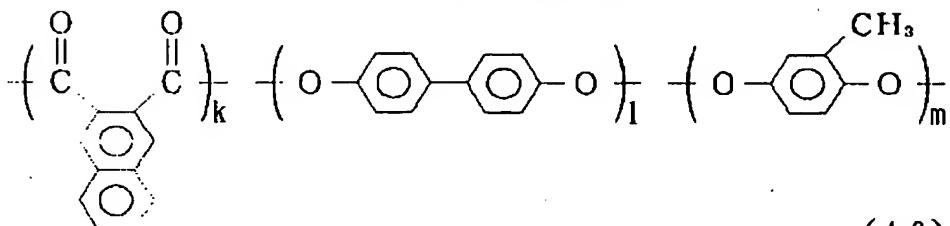


(45)

 $m=k+l$, $k/l=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0064】

★ ★ 【化46】



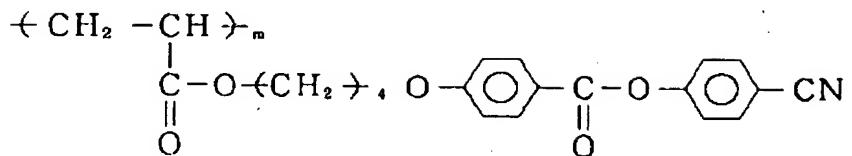
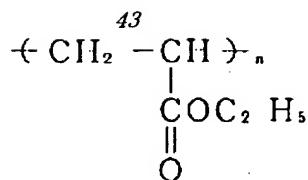
(46)

 $k=l+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0065】側鎖型ホモジニアス配向性の液晶性高分子

【化47】

(23)

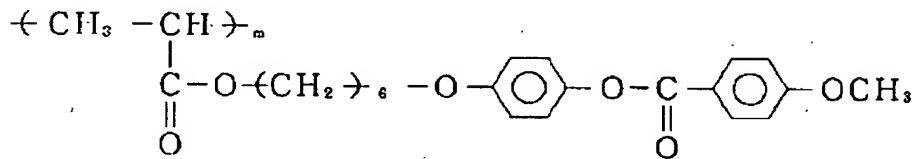
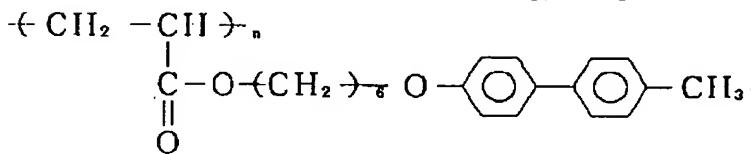


(47)

 $n/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0066】

* * 【化48】

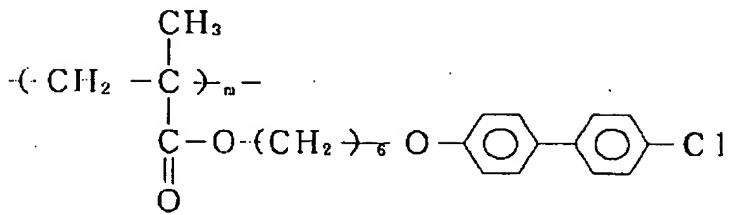
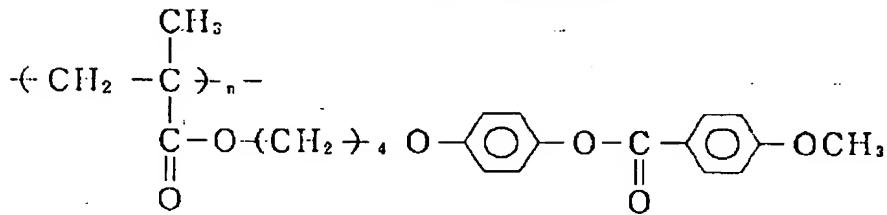


(48)

 $n/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0067】

* * 【化49】



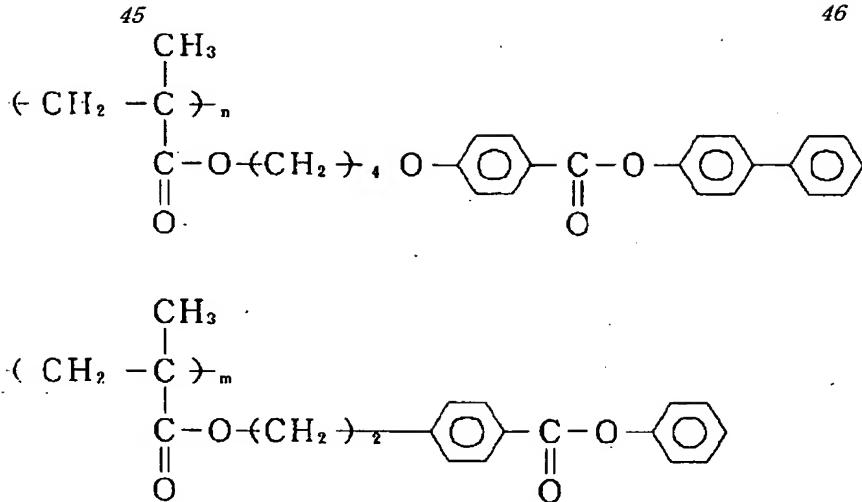
(49)

 $n/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

【0068】

【化50】

(24)

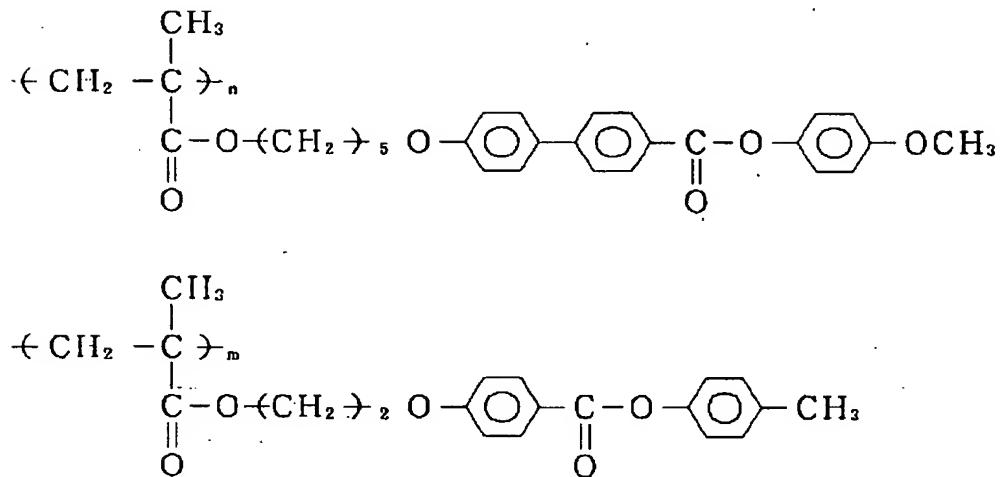


(50)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

【0069】

* * 【化51】



(51)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

【0070】これらの分子量は、主鎖型液晶性高分子の場合、分子量は、各種溶媒中、たとえばフェノール／テトラクロロエタン(60/40(重量比))混合溶媒中、30°Cで測定した対数粘度が通常0.05から3.0が好ましく、さらに好ましくは0.07から2.0の範囲である。対数粘度が0.05より小さい場合、補償フィルムの機械的強度が弱くなる恐れがある。また、3.0より大きい場合、ホメオトロピック配向を阻害する、あるいは液晶形成時の粘性が高くなりすぎ、配向に要する時間が長くなる、といった恐れがあるので望ましくない。側鎖型高分子液晶の場合、分子量はポリスチレン換算重量平均分子量で通常5000から20万、好ましくは1万から15万の範囲が好ましい。分子量が5000より小さい場合、補償フィルムの機械的強度が弱くなる恐れがある。また、20万より大きい場合、ポリマ

ーの溶媒に対する溶解性が低下する、塗布液の溶液粘度が高くなりすぎ均一塗膜を得ることができないなどの製膜上の問題点を生じる恐れがあり望ましくない。

【0071】以上説明した各種の液高分子の合成法は、特に制限されるものではない。本発明に用いることができる液晶性高分子は、当該分野で公知の重合法で合成することができる。例えばポリエステル合成を例に取れば、溶融重合法あるいは対応するジカルボン酸の酸クロライドを用いる酸クロライド法で合成することができる。上記の如き正の一軸性を有する液晶性高分子を用いて、均一にネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化した補償フィルムを得るには、以下に説明する配向基板および各工程を踏むことが本発明において好ましい。

【0072】先ず、配向基板について説明する。本発明の如く、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を用いてネマチック

(25)

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ハイブリッド配向を得るためにには、該液晶性高分子層の上下を異なる界面で挟むことが望ましく、上下を同じ界面で挟んだ場合には、該液晶性高分子層の上下界面における配向が同一となってしまい、本発明のネマチックハイブリッド配向を得ることが困難となってしまう。具体的な態様としては、一枚の配向基板と空気界面とを利用し、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子層の下界面を配向基板に、また該液晶性高分子層の上界面を空気に接するようする。上下に界面の異なる配向基板を用いることもできるが、製造プロセス上、一枚の配向基板と空気界面とを利用する方が望ましい。本発明に用いることのできる配向基板は、液晶分子の傾く向き（ダイレクターの配向基板への投影）を規定できるように、異方性を有していることが望ましい。配向基板が、全く液晶の傾く向きを規定できない場合には、無秩序な方位に傾いた配向形態しか得ることができない（ダイレクターを該基板へ投影したベクトルが無秩序になる）。

【0073】本発明に用いることのできる配向基板として、具体的には面内の異方性を有しているものが望ましく、ポリイミド、ポリアミドイミド、ポリアミド、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリエーテルエーテルケトン、ポリエーテルケトン、ポリケトンサルファイド、ポリエーテルスルфон、ポリスルfon、ポリフェニレンサルファイド、ポリフェニレンオキサイド、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリブチレンテレフタレート、ポリエチレンナフタレート、ポリアセタール、ポリカーボネート、ポリアリレート、アクリル樹脂、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリプロピレン、セルロース系プラスチックス、エポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂などのプラスチックフィルム基板および一軸延伸プラスチックフィルム基板、表面にスリット状の溝を付けたアルミ、鉄、銅などの金属基板、表面をスリット状にエッティング加工したアルカリガラス、ホウ珪酸ガラス、フリントガラスなどのガラス基板、などである。

【0074】本発明においては上記プラスチックフィルム基板にラビング処理を施したラビングプラスチックフィルム基板、またはラビング処理を施したプラスチック薄膜、例えばラビングポリイミド膜、ラビングポリビニルアルコール膜などを有する上記各種基板、さらに酸化珪素の斜め蒸着膜などを有する上記各種基板なども用いることができる。上記各種配向基板において、本発明の如き正の一軸性の液晶性高分子をネマチックハイブリッド配向に形成せしめるのに好適な該基板としては、ラビングポリイミド膜を有する各種基板、ラビングポリイミド基板、ラビングポリエーテルエーテルケトン基板、ラビングポリエーテルケトン基板、ラビングポリエーテルスルfon基板、ラビングポリフレニレンサルファイド基板、ラビングポリエチレンテレフタレート基板、ラビングポリエチレンナフタレート基板、ラビングポリアリレート基板、セルロース系プラスチック基板を挙げる。

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ことができる。

【0075】本発明の補償フィルムは、該フィルムの上面と下面とでは、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子のダイレクターとフィルム平面とのなす角度が異なる。該基板側のフィルム面は、その配向処理の方法や正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の種類によって0度以上50度以下または60度以上90度以下のどちらかの角度範囲に調節できる。通常、配向基板に接したフィルムの界面近傍の該液晶性高分子のダイレクターとフィルム平面とのなす角度を0度以上50度以下の角度範囲に調整する方が製造プロセス上望ましい。本発明の補償フィルムは、上記の如き配向基板上に正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を塗布し、次いで均一配向過程、配向形態の固定化過程を経て得られる。該液晶性高分子の配向基板への塗布は、通常正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を各種溶媒に溶解した溶液状態または該液晶性高分子を溶融した溶融状態で行うことができる。製造プロセス上、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を溶媒に溶解した該溶液を用いて塗布する、溶液塗布が望ましい。

【0076】溶液塗布について説明する。正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を溶媒に溶かし、所定濃度の溶液を調製する。本発明の補償フィルムの膜厚（正の一軸性の液晶性高分子より形成される層の膜厚）は、該液晶性高分子を基板に塗布する段階で決まるため、精密に濃度、塗布膜の膜厚などの制御をする必要がある。上記溶媒としては、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の種類（組成比など）によって一概には言えないが、通常はクロロホルム、ジクロロメタン、四塩化炭素、ジクロロエタン、テトラクロロエタン、トリクロロエチレン、テトラクロロエチレン、クロロベンゼン、オルソジクロロベンゼンなどのハロゲン化炭化水素類、フェノール、パラクロロフェノールなどのフェノール類、ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン、メトキシベンゼン、1, 2-ジメトキシベンゼンなどの芳香族炭化水素類、アセトン、酢酸エチル、tert-ブチルアルコール、グリセリン、エチレングリコール、トリエチレングリコール、エチレングリコールモノメチルエーテル、ジエチレングリコールジメチルエーテル、エチルセルソルブ、ブチルセルソルブ、2-ヒドロイドン、N-メチル-2-ヒドロイドン、ピリジン、トリエチルアミン、テトラヒドロフラン、ジメチルホルムアミド、ジメチルアセトアミド、ジメチルスルホキシド、アセトニトリル、ブチロニトリル、二硫化炭素など、およびこれらの混合溶媒、例えばハロゲン化炭化水素類とフェノール類との混合溶媒などが用いられる。

【0077】溶液の濃度は、用いる正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の溶解性や最終的に目的とする補償フィルムの膜厚に依存するため一概には言えないが、通常3～50重量%の範囲で使用され、好ましくは7～30重量%の範囲である。上記の溶媒を用いて所望の濃度に調整した正の一軸性の液晶性高分子溶液を、次に上述にて説明した配向基板上に塗布する。塗布の方法としては、スピンドル

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ート法、ロールコート法、プリント法、浸漬引き上げ法、カーテンコート法などを採用できる。塗布後、溶媒を除去し、配向基板上に膜厚の均一な液晶性高分子の層を形成させる。溶媒除去条件は、特に限定されず、溶媒がおおむね除去でき、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の層が流動したり、流れ落ちたりさえしなければ良い。通常、室温での乾燥、乾燥炉での乾燥、温風や熱風の吹き付けなどをを利用して溶媒を除去する。この塗布・乾燥工程の段階は、先ず基板上に均一に液晶性高分子の層を形成させることが目的であり、該液晶性高分子は、まだネマチックハイブリッド配向を形成していない。次の熱処理工程により、モノドメインなネマチックハイブリッド配向を完成させる。

【0078】熱処理によってネマチックハイブリッド配向を形成するにあたって、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の粘性は、界面効果による配向を助ける意味で低い方が良く、従って熱処理温度は高い方が望ましい。また液晶性高分子によっては、得られる平均チルト角が熱処理温度により異なることがある。その場合には、目的に応じた平均チルト角を得るために熱処理温度を設定する必要がある。例えば、あるチルト角を有する配向を得るために比較的低い温度で熱処理を行う必要が生じた場合、低い温度では液晶性高分子の粘性が高く、配向に要する時間が長くなる。そのような場合には、一旦高温で熱処理し、モノドメインな配向を得た後に、段階的、もしくは徐々に熱処理の温度を目的とする温度まで下げる方法が有効となる。いずれにせよ、用いる正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の特性に従い、ガラス転移点以上の温度で熱処理することが好ましい。熱処理温度は、通常50℃から300℃の範囲が好適で、特に100℃から260℃の範囲が好適である。また配向基板上において、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子が十分な配向をするために必要な熱処理時間は、用いる該液晶性高分子の種類（例えば組成比など）、熱処理温度によって異なるため一概にはいえないが、通常10秒から120分の範囲が好ましく、特に30秒から60分の範囲が好ましい。10秒より短い場合は配向が不十分となる恐れがある。また120分より長い場合は、生産性が低下する恐れがあり望ましくない。このようにして、まず液晶状態で配向基板上全面にわたって均一なネマチックハイブリッド配向を得ることができる。

【0079】なお、本発明においては上記の熱処理工程において、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子をネマチックハイブリッド配向させるために磁場や電場を利用しても特に構わない。しかし、熱処理しつつ磁場や電場を印加した場合、印加中は均一な場の力が液晶性高分子に働くために、該液晶のダイレクターは一定の方向を向きやすくなる。すなわち、本発明の如くダイレクターがフィルムの膜厚方向によって異なる角度を形成しているネマチックハイブリッド配向は得られ難くなる。一旦ネマチックハ

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イブリッド配向以外、例えばホメオトロビック、ホモジニアス、チルト配向またはそれ以外の配向を形成させた後、場の力を取り除けば熱的に安定なネマチックハイブリッド配向を得ることができが、プロセス上特にメリットはない。

【0080】こうして正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の液晶状態において形成したネマチックハイブリッド配向を、次に該液晶性高分子の液晶転位点以下の温度に冷却することにより、該配向の均一性を全く損なわずに固定化できる。一般的にネマチック相よりも低温部にスメクチック相または結晶相を持っている液晶性高分子を用いた場合、液晶状態におけるネマチック配向は冷却することによって壊れてしまう恐れがある。本発明においては、

- ① ネマチック相を示す温度領域より下の温度においてスメクチック相または結晶相を全く有しない、
 - ② 潜在的に結晶相またはスメクチック相を有していても冷却時にはスメクチック相または結晶相が現れない性質を持ち、かつ
 - ③ 補償フィルムの使用温度範囲において流動性がなく外場や外力を加えても配向形態が変化しない、
- といった性質を有する液晶性高分子を用いるため、スメクチック相あるいは結晶相への相転移による配向形態の破壊は起ららず、完全にモノドメインなネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化できる。

【0081】上記冷却温度は、液晶転移点以下の温度であれば特に制限はない。たとえば液晶転移点より10℃低い温度において冷却することにより、均一なネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化することができる。冷却の手段は、特に制限はなく、熱処理工程における加熱雰囲気中から液晶転移点以下の雰囲気中、例えば室温中に出すだけで固定化される。また、制酸の効率を高めるために、空冷、水冷などの強制冷却、徐冷を行ってもよい。ただし正の一軸性の液晶性高分子によっては、冷却速度によって得られる平均チルト角が若干異なることがある。このような該液晶性高分子を使用し、厳密にこの角度を制御する必要が生じた際には、冷却操作も適宜冷却条件を考慮して行うことが好ましい。

【0082】次いで、本発明においてネマチックハイブリッド配向のフィルム膜厚方向における角度制御について説明する。本補償フィルムでは、フィルム界面近傍における正の一軸性液晶性高分子のダイレクターとフィルム平面との成す角度の絶対値が、該フィルムの上面または下面の一方においては、0度以上50度以下の範囲内、また当該面の反対面では60度以上90度以下の範囲である。使用する正の一軸性液晶性高分子の種類（組成など）、配向基板、熱処理条件などを適宜選択することにより所望の角度にそれぞれ制御することができる。また、ネマチックハイブリッド配向を固定化した後でも、例えばフィルム表面を均一に削る、溶剤に浸してフィルム表面を均一に溶かす、などといった方法を用いる

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ことにより所望の角度に制御することができる。なおこの際に用いられる溶剤は、正の一軸性液晶性高分子の種類（組成など）、配向基板の種類によって適宜選択する。

【0083】以上の工程によって得られる本発明の補償フィルムは、ネマチックハイブリッド配向という配向形態を均一に配向・固定化したものであり、また、該配向を形成しているので、該フィルムの上下は等価ではなく、また面内方向にも異方性があり、LCDに配置する際には、その配置の仕方によって様々な特性を引き出すことが可能となる。本発明の補償フィルムを実際にツイステッドネマチック型液晶セルに配置する場合、該フィルムの使用形態として、

- ① 上述の配向基板を該フィルムから剥離して、補償フィルム単体で用いる、
- ② 配向基板上に形成したそのままの状態で用いる、
- ③ 配向基板とは異なる別の基板に補償フィルムを積層して用いる、

ということが可能である。

【0084】フィルム単体として用いる場合には、配向基板を補償フィルムとの界面で、ロールなどを用いて機械的に剥離する方法、構造材料すべてに対する貧溶媒に浸漬した後機械的に剥離する方法、貧溶媒中で超音波をあてて剥離する方法、配向基板と該フィルムとの熱膨張係数の差を利用して温度変化を与えて剥離する方法、配向基板そのもの、または配向基板上の配向膜を溶解除去する方法などによって、フィルム単体を得る。剥離性は、用いる正の一軸性液晶性高分子の種類（組成など）と配向基板との密着性によって異なるため、その系に最も適した方法を採用すべきである。なお補償フィルム単体で用いる場合、膜厚によっては自己支持性のないことがあるが、その際には光学性質上好ましい基板、例えばポリメタクリレート、ポリカーボネート、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリエーテルスルфон、ポリスルфон、ポリアリレート、ポリイミド、アモルファスポリオレフイン、トリアセチルセルロースなどのプラスチック基板上に接着剤または粘着剤を介して固定して用いるほうが、補償フィルムの強度、信頼性などのために望ましい。

【0085】次に、配向基板上に形成した状態で補償フィルムを用いる場合について説明する。配向基板が透明で光学的に等方であるか、あるいは配向基板がTN-LCDにとって必要な部材である場合には、そのまま目的とする補償素子としてTN-LCDに組み込むことができる。さらに配向基板上で正の一軸性の液晶性高分子を配向固定化して得られた本発明の補償フィルムを該基板から剥離して、光学用途により適した別の基板上に積層する。すなわち、該フィルムと配向基板とは異なる別の基板とから少なくとも構成される積層体を補償素子としてTN-LCDに組み込むことができる。例えば、使用

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する配向基板がネマチックハイブリッド配向を得るために必要なものではあるが、TN-LCDに対して好ましくない影響を与えるような該基板を用いた場合、その基板を配向固定化後の補償フィルムから除去して用いることができる。具体的には次のような方法を探ることができる。目的とするTN-LCDに組み込む液晶表示素子に適した基板（以下、第2の基板という）と配向基板上の補償フィルムとを、例えば接着剤または粘着剤を用いて貼り付ける。次いで、配向基板を本発明の補償フィルムとの界面で剥離し、補償フィルムを液晶表示素子に適した第2の基板側に転写して補償素子を得ることができる。

【0086】転写に用いられる第2の基板としては、適度な平面性を有するものであれば特に限定されないが、ガラス基板や透明で光学的等方性を有するプラスチックフィルムが好ましく用いられる。かかるプラスチックフィルムの例としては、ポリメチルメタクリレート、ポリスチレン、ポリカーボネート、ポリエーテルスルфон、ポリフェニレンサルファイト、ポリアリレート、アモルファスポリオレフイン、トリアセチルセルロースあるいはエポキシ樹脂などをあげることができる。なかでもポリメチルメタクリレート、ポリカーボネート、ポリアリレート、ポリエーテルスルfon、トリアセチルセルロースなどが好ましく用いられる。また光学的に異方性であっても、TN-LCDにとって必要な部材である場合には、光学的異方性フィルムも用いることができる。このような例としては、ポリカーボネートやポリスチレンなどのプラスチックフィルムを延伸して得られる位相差フィルム、偏光フィルムなどがある。

【0087】さらに用いられる第2の基板の例として液晶セルそのものを挙げることができる。液晶セルは、上下2枚の電極付きガラスまたはプラスチック基板を用いており、この上下いずれか、あるいは両面のガラスまたはプラスチック基板上に本発明の補償フィルムを転写すれば、本補償フィルムの組み込みがすでに達成されたことになる。また液晶セルを形成するガラスまたはプラスチック基板そのものを配向基板として本補償フィルムを製造することももちろん可能である。以上説明した第2の基板は、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子の配向制御能を実質的に持つ必要はない。また、第2の基板と該フィルムとの間に配向膜などは必要としない。

【0088】転写に用いられる第2の基板と、本発明の補償フィルムとを貼り付ける接着剤または粘着剤は、光学グレードのものであれば特に制限はないが、アクリル系、エポキシ系、エチレン-酢酸ビニル共重合体系、ゴム系、ウレタン系、およびこれらの混合系などを用いることができる。また接着剤としては、熱硬化型、光硬化型、電子線硬化型などのいずれの接着剤でも光学的等方性を有していれば問題なく使用することができる。

【0089】本発明の補償フィルムを液晶表示素子に適

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した第2の基板への転写は、接着後配向基板を該フィルムとの界面で剥離することにより行える。剥離の方法は、上述でも説明したが、ロールなどを用いて機械的に剥離する方法、構造材料すべてに対する溶媒に浸漬したのち機械的に剥離する方法、溶媒中で超音波をあてて剥離する方法、配向基板と該フィルムとの熱膨張係数の差を利用して温度変化を与えて剥離する方法、配向基板そのもの、または配向基板上の配向膜を溶解除去する方法などを例示することができる。剥離性は、用いる正の一軸性液晶性高分子の種類（組成など）と配向基板との密着性によって異なるため、その系にもっとも適した方法を採用すべきである。また本発明の補償フィルムは、表面保護、強度増加、環境信頼性向上などの目的のために透明プラスチックフィルムなどの保護層を設けることもできる。

【0090】このようにして得られた補償フィルムは、TN-LCDに対して特に優れた視野角補償効果をもつ。本補償フィルムが、各種TN-LCDに対してより好適な補償効果を発現するための該フィルムの膜厚は、対象とするTN-LCDの方式や種々の光学パラメーターに依存するので一概には言えないが、通常0.1μm以上20μm以下の範囲であり、より好ましくは0.2μm以上10μm以下の範囲、特に好ましくは0.3μm以上5μm以下の範囲である。膜厚が0.1μm未満の時は、十分な補償効果が得られない恐れがある。また膜厚が20μmを越えるとディスプレーの表示が不必要に色づく恐れがある。ただし、本発明補償フィルムの性能をより高く引き出すためには、補償フィルムの光学パラメーターや軸配置をさらに詳細に考慮することが望ましい。以下個々に説明する。

【0091】先ず、フィルムの法線方向から見た場合の面内の見かけのリターデーション値について説明する。ネマチックハイブリッド配向したフィルムでは、ダイレクターに平行な方向の屈折率（以下n_eと呼ぶ）と垂直な方向の屈折率（以下n_oと呼ぶ）が異なっている。n_eからn_oを引いた値を見かけ上の複屈折率とした場合、見かけ上のリターデーション値は見かけ上の複屈折率と絶対膜厚との積で与えられる。この見かけ上のリターデーション値は、エリプソメトリー等の偏光光学測定により容易に求めることができる。本発明の補償フィルムの見かけ上のリターデーション値は、550nmの単色光に対して、通常5nmから500nmの範囲、より好ましくは10nmから300nmの範囲、特に好ましくは15nmから150nmの範囲である。見かけのリターデーション値が5nm未満の時は、実質的にホメオトロピック配向と何ら変わることなく十分な視野角拡大効果が得られない恐れがある。また、500nmより大きい場合は、斜めから見たときに液晶ディスプレーに不必要的色付きが生じる恐れがある。

【0092】次いでダイレクターの角度について説明す

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る。ネマチックハイブリッド配向のフィルムの膜厚方向におけるダイレクターの角度範囲は、フィルム界面での正の一軸性の液晶性高分子のダイレクターと該ダイレクターのフィルム界面への投影成分がなす鋭角側の角度が、フィルムの上面または下面の一方においては、通常60度以上90度以下の角度をなし、当該面の反対面においては、通常0度以上50度以下である。より好ましくは一方の角度の絶対値が80度以上90度以下、他方の角度の絶対値が0度以上30度以下である。

【0093】次いで平均チルト角について説明する。本発明においては、正の一軸性の液晶性高分子のダイレクターと該ダイレクターの基板平面への投影成分とのなす角度の膜厚方向での平均値を平均チルト角と定義する。平均チルト角は、クリスタルローテーション法を応用して求めることができる。本発明の補償フィルムの平均チルト角は、10度から60度範囲にあり、好ましくは20度から50度の範囲にある。平均チルト角が10度より小さい場合、あるいは60度より大きい場合には、一定の視野角拡大効果は認められるが満足できる効果が得られない恐れがある。

【0094】次に、本発明の補償フィルムをTN-LCDの視野角拡大のために用いるときの配置について具体的に説明する。本補償フィルムの配置位置は偏光板と液晶セルとの間であればよく、1枚または複数枚の補償フィルムを配置することができる。本発明では、1枚または2枚の補償フィルムを用いて視野角補償を行うことが実用上好ましい。3枚以上の補償フィルムを用いても、視野角補償は可能であるが、コストアップに繋がるためあまり好ましいとはいえない。具体的な配置位置を例示すると以下のようにになる。ただし、これらはあくまで代表的な配置位置であり本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。

【0095】まず本補償フィルムの上面と下面とを次のように定義する。光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子のダイレクターとフィルム平面との成す角度が鋭角側で60度以上90度以下の角度を成している面をb面とする。該角度が鋭角側で0度以上50度以下の角度を成している面をc面とする。次いで本補償フィルムのチルト方向を以下のように定義する。補償フィルムのb面から液晶層を通してc面を見た場合、ダイレクターとダイレクターのc面への投影成分がなす角度が鋭角となる方向でかつ投影成分と平行な方向を本補償フィルムのチルト方向と定義する。次いで液晶セルのプレチルト方向を以下のように定義する。通常液晶セル界面では、駆動用の低分子液晶はセル界面に対して平行ではなくある角度をもって傾いている。これをプレチルト角と言う。セル界面の液晶のダイレクターとダイレクターの界面への投影成分とがなす角度が鋭角である方向で、かつダイレクターの投影成分と平行な方向を液晶セルのプレチルト方向と定義する。

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【0096】上記の定義に基づいて本補償フィルムの1枚をTN-LCDに用いる場合について説明する。補償フィルムは偏光板と液晶セルの間に配置し、セルの上面側でも良いし下面側でも良い。なお、補償フィルムのチルト方向と隣接しない液晶セル界面でのセルの液晶のプレチルト方向がおおむね一致することが好ましい。チルト方向とプレチルト方向のなす角度は0度から15度の範囲が好ましく、より好ましくは0度から10度の範囲であり、特に好ましくは0度から5度の範囲である。両者のなす角度が15度以上の場合十分な視野角補償効果が得られない恐れがある。次に、本補償フィルム2枚をTN-LCDに用いる場合について説明する。2枚の補償フィルムは、上下一対の偏光板に挟まれた液晶セルの上面または下面に配置する。配置する際は、2枚の補償フィルムが同じ側にあっても良いし、上下に各1枚ずつあっても良い。また2枚の補償フィルムは、同一のパラメーターであっても良いし、異なるものでも良い。

【0097】本発明において、2枚の補償フィルムを液晶セルの上下に別けて配置する場合、それぞれの補償フィルムを上述の1枚のみを使用する場合と同様の配置にすることが好ましい。すなわち、それぞれの補償フィルム中の液晶性高分子のチルト方向と隣接しない液晶セル界面でのセル液晶のプレチルト方向がおおむね一致することが好ましい。チルト方向とプレチルト方向のなす角度は0度から15度の範囲が好ましく、より好ましくは0度から10度の範囲であり、特に好ましくは0度から5度の範囲である。また2枚の補償フィルムを液晶セルの上面あるいは下面のどちらか一方に配置する場合、液晶セルに近い側の補償フィルムを1枚の補償フィルムを用いる場合と同様の配置にする。すなわち、補償フィルムのチルト方向と隣接しない液晶セル界面でのネマチック液晶のプレチルト方向がおおむね一致するように配置することが好ましい。チルト方向とプレチルト方向のなす角度は0度から15度の範囲が好ましく、より好ましくは0度から10度の範囲であり、特に好ましくは0度から5度の範囲である。2枚目の補償フィルムは1枚目の補償フィルムと偏光板の間に配置することになるが、1枚目の補償フィルムに隣接した液晶セル界面でのネマチック液晶のプレチルト方向と2枚目の補償フィルムのチルト方向がおおむね一致するように配置することが好ましい。

【0098】さらに本発明の補償フィルムはネマチックハイブリッド配向をもつために、補償フィルムの上下は等価ではない。したがって該補償フィルムを液晶セルに装着する場合、どちらの面を液晶セルに近い方にするかによって補償効果に多少の違いが見られる。本発明の補償フィルムを実際にTN-LCDに組み込む際には、液晶性高分子のダイレクターがフィルム平面となす角がより大きい面（該角度が60度以上90度以下である面）を液晶セルに近く、偏光板から遠くなるように配置する

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方がより望ましい。最後に偏光板の配置について説明する。通常、TN-LCDでは上下偏光板の透過軸が互いに直交するように配置する場合と平行になるように配置する場合がある。さらに、上下偏光板の透過軸が互いに直交する場合は、偏光板の透過軸と偏光板に近い側の液晶セルのラビング方向が平行な場合または垂直な場合または45度の角度をなす場合がある。本発明の補償フィルム上に偏光板を装着する場合、偏光板の配置は上記のどの配置であっても視野角拡大効果は得られるが、上下偏光板の透過軸が互いに直交しかつ偏光板の透過軸と偏光板に近い側の液晶セルのラビング方向が平行になる配置が最も好ましい。以上説明した本発明の補償フィルムは、TFT素子あるいはMIM素子を用いたTN-LCDの視野角改善に絶大な効果があり、本補償フィルムの原料となる光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性高分子の製造およびフィルム自体の製造が簡単であることから、その工業的利用価値は非常に大きい。

【0099】

【実施例】以下に実施例を述べるが、本発明はこれらに制限されるものではない。なお実施例で用いた各分析法は以下の通りである。

(1) 液晶性高分子の組成の決定

ポリマーを重水素化クロロホルムまたは重水素化トリフルオロ酢酸に溶解し、400MHzの¹H-NMR（日本電子製JNM-GX400）で測定し決定した。

(2) 対数粘度の測定

ウベローデ型粘度計を用い、フェノール／テトラクロロエタン（60/40重量比）混合溶媒中、30°Cで測定した。

(3) 液晶相系列の決定

DSC（Perkin Elmer DSC-7）測定および光学顕微鏡（オリンパス光学（株）製BH2偏光顕微鏡）観察により決定した。

(4) 屈折率の測定

アップ屈折計（アタゴ（株）製Type-4）により屈折率を測定した。

(5) 偏光解析

（株）溝尻光学工業製エリプソメーターDVA-36V WLDを用いて行った。

(6) 膜厚測定

（株）小坂研究所製 高精度薄膜段差測定器 ET-10を用いた。また、干渉波測定（日本分光（株）製 紫外・可視・近赤外分光光度計V-570）と屈折率のデータから膜厚を求める方法も併用した。

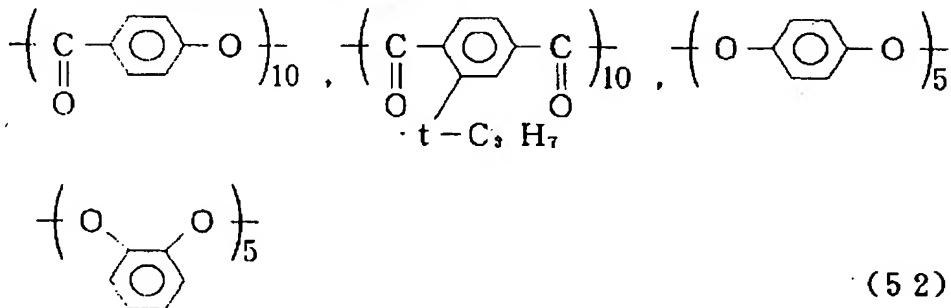
【0100】実施例1

6-ヒドロキシ-2-ナフトエ酸 100mmol、テレフタル酸 100mmol、クロロヒドロキノン 50mmol、tert-ブチルカテコール 50mmol、および無水酢酸 600mmolを用いて窒素雰囲気下で、140°Cで2時間アセチル化反応を行った。引

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続き 270°Cで2時間、280°Cで2時間、300°Cで2時間重合を行った。次に得られた反応生成物をテトラクロロエタンに溶解したのち、メタノールで再沈殿を行って精製し、液晶性ポリエステル（式（52））·40.0 gを得た。この液晶性ポリエステルの対数粘度は0.35、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち、等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上、ガラス転移点は135°Cであった。この液晶性ポリエステルを用い10wt%のフェノール/テトラクロロエタン混合溶媒（6/4重量比）*



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*溶液を調製した。この溶液を、ソーダガラス板上に、スクリーン印刷法により塗布し、乾燥し、230°Cで30分熱処理したのち、室温下で冷却・固定化した。膜厚20 μmの均一に配向した補償フィルムを得た。コノスコープ観察したところ該液晶性ポリエステルは光学的に正の一軸性を示すことがわかった。

【0101】

【化52】

(52)

（式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す）

【0102】次に、式（52）の液晶性ポリエステル8wt%テトラクロロエタン溶液を調製し、ラビングポリイミド膜を有するガラス上にスピンドルコート法により塗布し、乾燥し、250°Cで30分間熱処理したのち、空冷し固定化した結果、補償フィルムを得た。得られた基板上の補償フィルムは透明で配向欠陥はなく均一で膜厚は2.0 μmであった。

【0103】図1、図2に示した光学測定系を用いて、補償フィルムを基板のラビング方向に傾けていき、リターデーション値を測定した。その結果、図3のような左右非対称でかつリターデーション値が0になる角度がない結果が得られた。この結果から、液晶性ポリエステルのダイレクターが基板に対して傾いており均一チルト配向（ダイレクターと基板表面のなす角が膜厚方向で一定な配向状態）ではないことが分かった。次いで基板上の補償フィルムを5枚に切り分け、それぞれ一定時間クロロホルムを5wt%含むメタノール溶液に浸漬し、液晶層上面より溶出させた。浸漬時間を15秒、30秒、1分、2分、5分とした場合に、溶出せずに残った液晶層の膜厚は、それぞれ1.5 μm、1.2 μm、1.0 μm、0.8 μm、0.5 μmであった。図1、図2の光学系を用いてθ=0度の場合のリターデーション値（正面リターデーション値）を測定し、図4の膜厚とリターデーション値との関係を得た。図4から分かるように膜厚とリターデーション値は直線関係ではなく、このことからも均一チルト配向ではないことが分かった。図中の点線は均一チルト配向したフィルムにおいて観測される直線である。次に、式（52）の液晶性ポリエステルをラビングポリイミド膜を有する高屈折率ガラス基板（屈折率は1.84）上に、上記と同様な方法を用いて配向・固定化し、

補償フィルムを作製し、これを用いて屈折率測定を行った。屈折計のプリズム面にガラス基板が接するように置き、補償フィルムの基板界面側が空気界面側より下にくるように配置した場合、フィルム面内の屈折率には異方性が有りラビング方向に垂直な面内の屈折率は1.56、平行な面内の屈折率は1.73であり、膜厚方向の屈折率は試料の方向によらず1.56で一定であった。このことから、ガラス基板側では液晶性ポリエステルを構成する棒状の液晶分子が基板に対して平行に平面配向していることが分かった。次に屈折率計のプリズム面に補償フィルムの空気界面側が接するように配置した場合、面内の屈折率には異方性がなく屈折率は1.56で一定で、膜厚方向の屈折率は資料の方向によらず1.73で一定であった。このことから、空気界面側では液晶性ポリエステルを構成する棒状の液晶分子が基板平面に対して垂直に配向していることが分かった。

【0104】以上のことより、一軸性のネマチック液晶より形成された補償フィルムがネマチックハイブリッド配向を形成し、ラビングによる基板界面の規制力および空気界面の規制力により、図5に示したように配向しているものと推察した。次に、基板界面でのダイレクターの方位の角度をより正確に求めるため、以下の操作を行った。上記のラビングポリイミド膜を有する高屈折ガラス基板上に形成された補償フィルムの上に、もう一枚のラビングポリイミド膜を有するガラス基板をかぶせ密着させた。すなわち補償フィルムを2枚のラビングポリイミド膜で挟んだ構成にした。この時、上下のラビング膜のラビング方向が互いの180度になるように配置した。この状態で230°Cで30分間熱処理した。こうして得られた試料について屈折率測定および偏光解析を行

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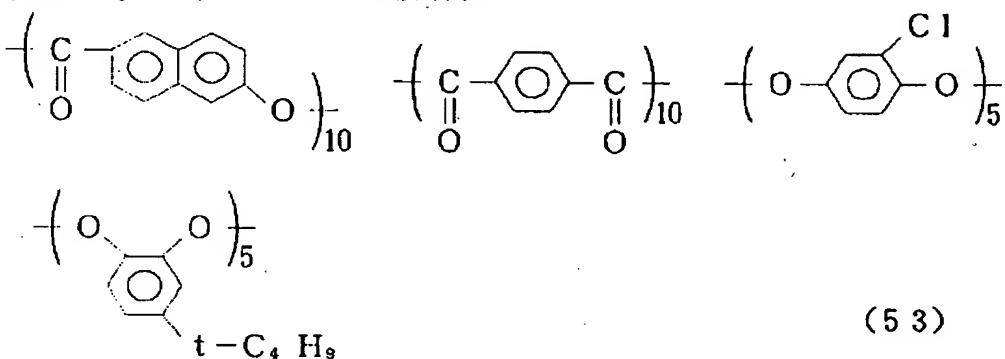
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った。屈折率測定の結果、補償フィルムの上下に関して同じ値が得られ、該フィルム面内の屈接率はラビング方向に垂直な面内では1.56で平行な面内では1.73、該フィルムの膜厚方向では1.56であった。このことから基板の界面付近では補償フィルムの上下とともにダイレクターが基板平面に対して略平行であることが分かった。さらに偏光解析の結果、屈折率構造はほぼ正の一軸性であり、クリスタルローテーション法に基づき詳細な解析を行った結果、基板界面付近では、わずかにダイレクターの傾きがあり、基板平面とダイレクターのなす角度は約3度であった。また、ダイレクターの傾く向*

* ときはラビング方向と一致していた（補償フィルムのチルト方向とラビング方向とは一致する）。以上のことより、基板界面におけるダイレクターの方位は、液晶性ポリエステルと配向基板界面の相互作用によってほぼ決まるると考えると、前述の一枚の配向基板上に形成された補償フィルムのネマチックハイブリッド配向構造における基板界面でのダイレクターの方位は3度であると推定される。

【0105】実施例2

【化53】



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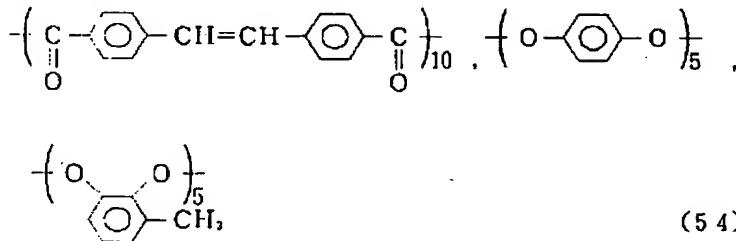
(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0106】実施例1と同様の方法により式(53)の液晶性ポリエステルを合成した。この液晶性ポリエステルの対数粘度は、0.20、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち、等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上、ガラス転移点は115°Cであった。実施例1と同様の配向性試験を行った結果、この液晶性ポリエステルがホメオトロピック配向性を持ち、光学的に正の一軸性を示すことが判明した。式(53)の液晶性ポリエステルの5wt%のテトラクロロエタン溶液を調製した。溶液をラビングポリイミド膜を誘電率するガラスにスピンドル法により塗布し、乾燥した。乾燥した後、250°Cで30分間熱処理し、冷却し固定化した結果、補償フィルムを得た。得られた基板上の補償フィルムは透明で配向欠陥はなく均一で膜厚は0.9μm、膜厚方向の平均チルト角は45度であった。各光学素子の軸配置は図6に示した配置で、補償フィルムの空気界面側が液晶セルに近い側※

※になるように、液晶セルの上下に補償フィルムを各1枚ずつ配置した。使用した液晶セルは液晶材料としてZLI-4792を用い、セルパラメーターはセルギャップ4.8μm、ねじれ角90度（左ねじれ）、プレチルト角4度である。液晶セルに対して、300Hzの矩形波で電圧を印加した。白表示0V、黒表示6Vの透過率の比（白表示）/（黒表示）をコントラスト比として、全方位からのコントラスト比測定を浜松ホトニクス（株）製FFP光学系DVS-3000を用いて行い、等コントラスト曲線を描いた。その結果を図7に示す。図6の配置において白表示と黒表示の透過率の差を8等分するような電圧を液晶セルに印加し横方向（0度—180度方向）での階調特性について（株）トプコン社製色彩輝度計BM-5を用いて測定した。結果を図8に示す。

【0107】実施例3

【化54】



(54)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

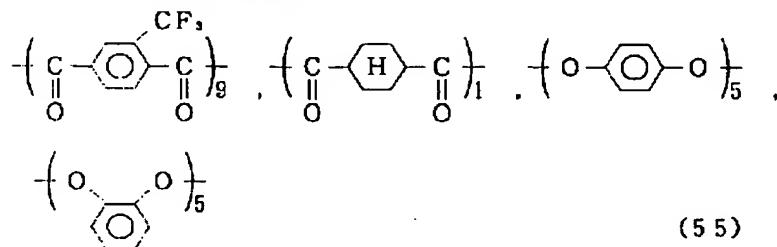
【0108】式(54)の液晶性ポリエステルを合成した。対数粘度は0.25、液晶相としてネマチック相を

もち、等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上、ガラス転移点は95°Cであった。この液晶性ポリエステルを用

(32)

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い8wt%のフェノール／テトラクロロエタン混合溶媒(6／4重量比)溶液を調製し、各種配向性試験用基板に、スクリーン印刷法により塗布したのち乾燥し、250°Cで10分間熱処理を行った。基板として、ソーダガラス、ホウケイ酸ガラス、ポリエチレンテレフタレートフィルム、ポリイミドフィルム、ポリエーテルイミドフィルム、ポリエーテルエーテルケトンフィルム、ポリエーテルスルフォンフィルムを用いたが、いずれの基板上でも液晶相の顕微鏡観察によりシュリーレン組織がみられ、この液晶性ポリエステルがホモジニアス配向性であることがわかった。式(53)の液晶性ポリエステルと式(54)の液晶性ポリエステルを90:10の重量比で含有する光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性ポリエステル組成物の5wt%テトラクロロエタン溶液を調製した。*

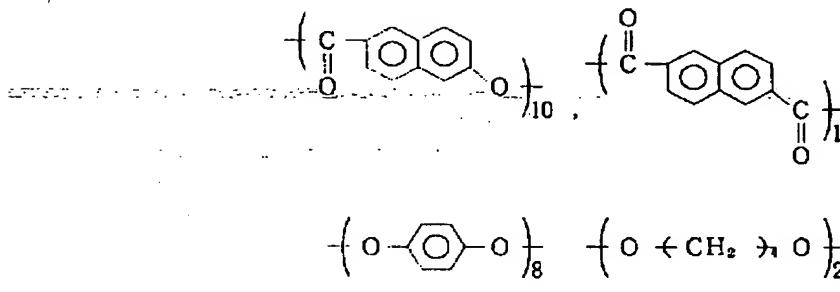


(55)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0111】

※※【化56】



(56)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0112】式(55)、式(56)の液晶性ポリエステルを合成した。対数粘度は0.12、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上であった。実施例1と同様の配向性試験を行った結果、式(55)の液晶性ポリエステルがホメオトロピック配向性を持ち、光学的に正の一軸性を示すことが判明した。式(56)の液晶性ポリエステルの対数粘度は0.24、液晶相としてネマチック相をもちネマチック相より低温側に結晶相を有していた。実施例3と同様の配向性試験を行った結果、このポリマーがホモジニアス配向性であることがわかった。式(55)、式(56)の液晶性ポリエステルを8:2の重量比で含有する光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性ポリエステル組成物の4wt%

* 実施例2と同一の条件で塗布、乾燥、熱処理を行い膜厚0.9μmの補償フィルムを得た。このフィルムの膜厚方向の平均チルト角は25度であった。実施例2と同様の方法により全方位からのコントラスト比測定を行った。その結果を図9に示す。

【0109】比較例1

実施例2と同じTN型液晶セルを用いて、補償フィルムを装着しない状態で偏光板の配置は図6と同じ配置にし、実施例2と同様な方法により全方位でのコントラスト比測定、横方向(0度—180度方向)での階調特性の測定を行った。結果を図10、図11に示す。

【0110】実施例4

【化55】

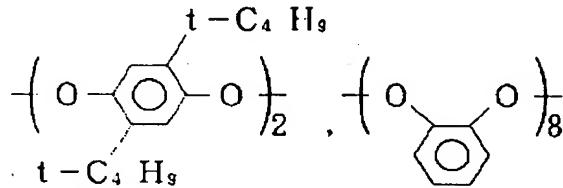
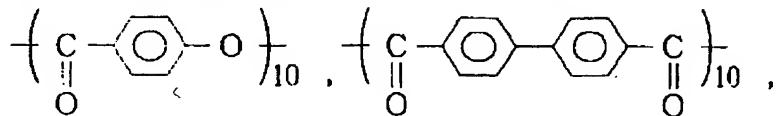
%クロロホルム溶液を調製した。ラビングポリイミド膜を有するポリエチレンテレフタレートフィルム上に印刷法により溶液を塗布、乾燥した。乾燥した後、180°Cで45分間熱処理を行い冷却、固定化した結果、補償フィルムを得た。得られた補償フィルムの表面に粘着剤を有するトリアセチルセルロースフィルムを該粘着剤を介して貼り合わせ、次いでポリエチレンテレフタレートフィルムを剥離し、補償フィルムをトリアセチルセルロースフィルムに転写した。補償フィルムの膜厚は0.7μm、膜厚方向の平均チルト角は35度であった。各光学素子の軸配置は図6に示した配置で、補償フィルムのトリアセチルセルロースフィルムが液晶セルに近い側にくるように、液晶セルの上下に補償フィルムを各一枚ずつ

(33)

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配置した。実施例2と同様の方法により全方位でのコントラスト比測定を行った。結果を図12に示す。

*【0113】実施例5
*【化57】



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(57)

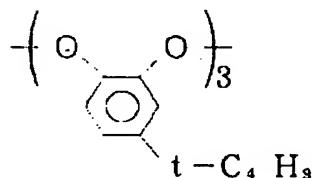
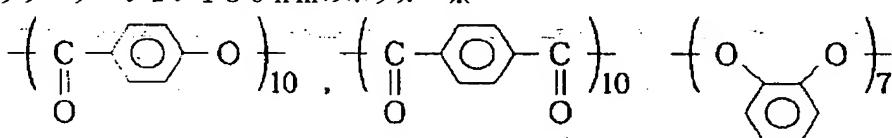
(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0114】式(57)の液晶性ポリエスチルを合成した。対数粘度は0.23、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相一液晶相転移温度は300°C以上であった。配向性試験の結果、この液晶性ポリエスチルがホメオトロピック性を示し、光学的に正の一軸性を示すことが判明した。この液晶性ポリエスチルの10wt%のフェノール／テトラクロロエタン混合溶媒(6/4重量比)溶液を調製し、ラビング処理したポリイミドフィルム基板上にダイコーラーにより幅50cm、長さ20mに渡って塗工した。塗工した後、120°Cの熱風乾燥、230°Cで5分間熟処理を行った結果、補償フィルムを得た。次いで紫外線硬化型接着剤を補償フィルムの表面に塗り、接着剤を介してリターデーション180nmのポリカーボネイトフィルムを貼り合わせた。

※ボネイトフィルムを貼り合わせた。紫外線を照射し接着剤を硬化させたのち、ポリイミドフィルムを剥離し、ポリカーボネイトフィルム上に補償フィルムを転写した。補償フィルムの膜厚は1.4μm、膜厚方向の平均チルト角は45度であった。各光学素子の軸配置は図13に示した配置で、補償フィルムのポリカーボネイトフィルムが液晶セルに近い側にくるように、液晶セルの上下に補償フィルムを各一枚ずつ配置した。実施例2と同様の方法により全方位でのコントラスト比測定を行った。結果を図14に示す。

【0115】実施例6

【化58】



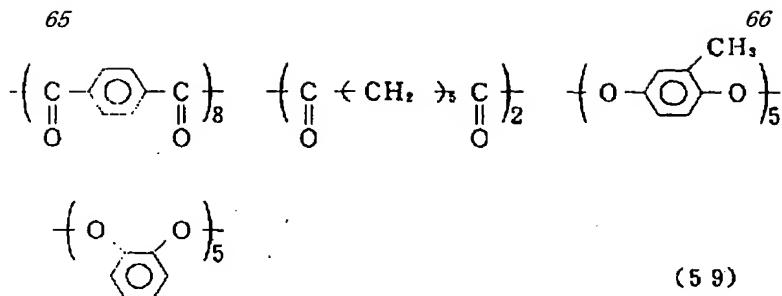
(58)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0116】

【化59】

(34)



(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0117】式(58)、式(59)の液晶性ポリエステルを合成した。式(58)の液晶性ポリエステルの対数粘度は0.15、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上であった。配向性試験の結果、この液晶性ポリエステルは、ホメオトロピック配向性を示し、光学的に正の一軸性を示すことが判明した。式(59)の液晶性ポリエステルの対数粘度は0.12、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相—液晶相転移温度は200°Cであり、ホモジニアス配向性であった。式(58)、式(59)の液晶性ポリエステルを8:2の重量比で含有する光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性ポリエステル組成物の10wt%のN-メチル-2-ピロリドン溶液を調製し、ロールコーティングによりラビングポリイミド膜を有するポリアリレートフィルム上に塗布した。塗布した後、100°Cの熱風乾燥を行い、200°Cで5分間熱処理を行った結果、補償フィルムを得た。得られた補償フィルムの膜厚は0.4μm、膜厚方*

* 向の平均チルト角は35度であった。シャープ(株)製液晶カラーテレビ6E-A3の偏光板を剥がし、補償フィルムの空気界面側が液晶セルに近い側にくるように、液晶セルの上下に各1枚ずつ補償フィルムを貼り合わせた。その後、偏光板を上下1枚ずつポリアリレートフィルムに貼り合わせた。各光学素子の軸配置は図6に示した配置と同じになるようにした。実施例2と同様な方法により全方位でのコントラスト比を測定した。その結果

20 を図15に示す。

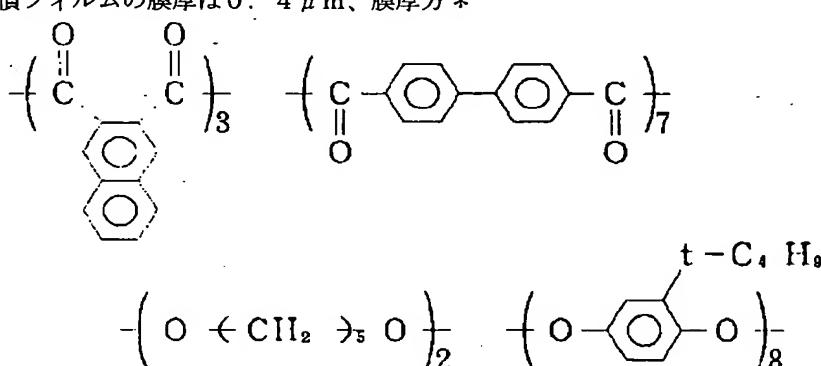
【0118】比較例2

実施例6のシャープ(株)製TFT液晶カラーテレビに補償フィルムを装着していない場合の全方位でのコントラスト比を測定した。結果を図16に示す。

【0119】実施例7

【0120】

【化60】



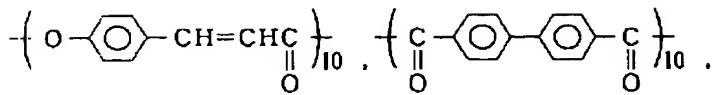
(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0121】

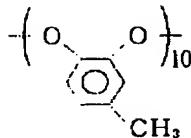
【化61】

(35)

67



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(61)

(式(61)の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

【0122】式(60)、式(61)の液晶性ポリエステルを合成した。式(60)の液晶性ポリエスティルの対数粘度は0.15、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相—液晶相転移温度は180°Cであった。次いで配向性試験を行ったところ、該液晶性ポリエスティルはホメオトロピック配向性を持ち、光学的に正の一軸性を示すことが判明した。式(61)の液晶性ポリエスティルの対数粘度は0.20、液晶相としてネマチック相をもち等方相—液晶相転移温度は300°C以上であり、ホモジニアス配向性であった。式(58)、式(59)の液晶性ポリエスティルを8:2の重量比で含有する光学的に正の一軸性を示す液晶性ポリエスティル組成物の10wt%のフェノール/テトラクロロエタン混合溶媒(6/4重量比)溶液を調製し、ダイコーティングによりラビング処理したポリエーテルスルフロン上に塗布した。塗布した後、120°Cの熱風乾燥を行い、220°Cで10分間熱処理を行った結果、補償フィルムを得た。得られた補償フィルムの膜厚は0.7μm、膜厚方向の平均チルト角は45度であった。エプソン(株)製液晶カラーテレビE P-W 7000の偏光板を剥がし、補償フィルムの空気界面側が液晶セルに近い側にくるように、液晶セルの上下に各1枚ずつ補償フィルムを貼り合わせた。その後、偏光板を上下1枚ずつポリエーテルスルフロンに貼り合わせた。各光学素子の軸配置は図6に示した配置と同じになるようにした。実施例2と同様な方法により全方位でのコントラスト比を測定した。その結果を図17に示す。

【0123】比較例3

実施例7のエプソン(株)製液晶カラーテレビに補償フィルムを装着していない場合の全方位でのコントラスト比を測定した。結果を図18に示す。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の補償フィルムのチルト角測定に用いた光学測定系の配置図を示す。

【図2】本発明の補償フィルムのチルト角測定に用いた光学測定系の試料および偏光板の軸方位の関係を示す。

【図3】実施例1において、基板のラビング方向に沿って傾けて測定した見かけのリタデーション値と試料の傾き角の関係を示す。

【図4】実施例1において、補償フィルムの浸漬後の膜厚と試料の正面での見かけのリタデーション値の測定結果を示す。

【図5】本発明の補償フィルムの配向構造の概念図である。

【図6】実施例2において、各光学素子の軸配置を示す。

【図7】実施例2の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図8】実施例2の横方向での階調特性の測定結果を示す。

【図9】実施例3の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図10】比較例1の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図11】比較例1の横方向での階調特性を示す。

【図12】実施例4の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図13】実施例5において、各光学素子の軸配置を示す。

【図14】実施例5の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

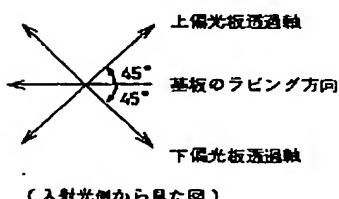
【図15】実施例6の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図16】比較例2の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

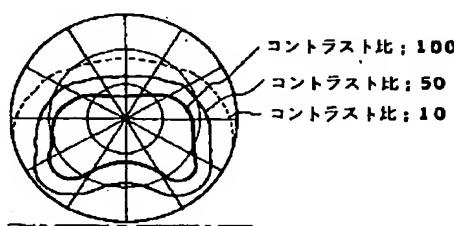
【図17】実施例7の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

【図18】比較例3の等コントラスト曲線を示す。

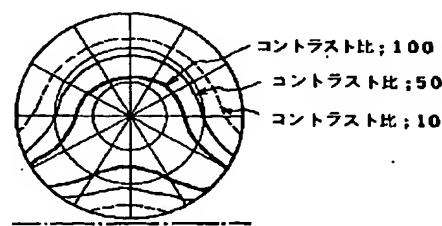
【図2】



【図7】

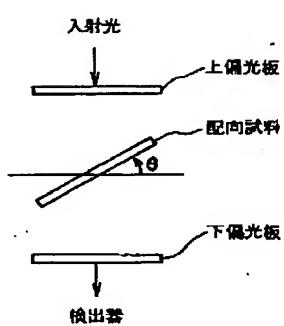


【図9】

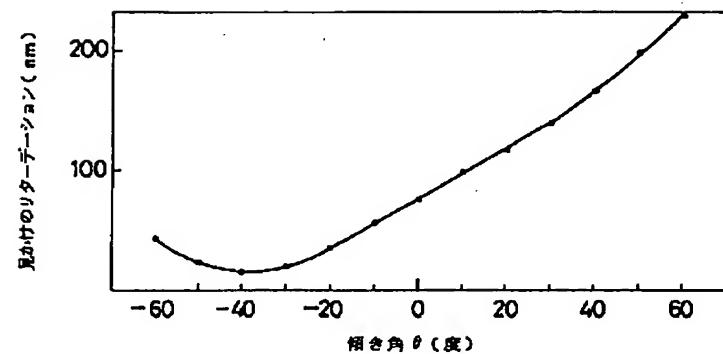


(36)

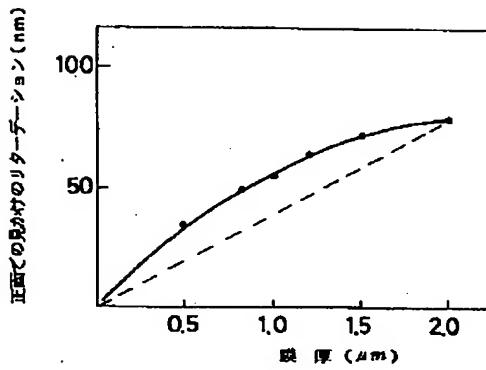
【図1】



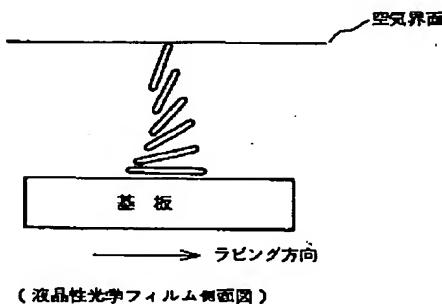
【図3】



【図4】

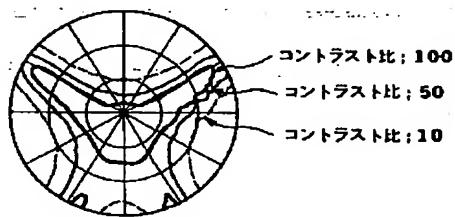


【図5】

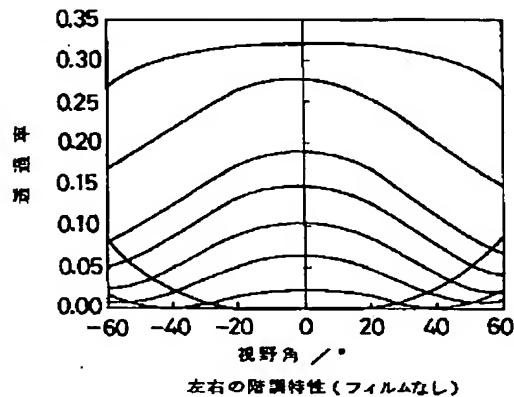


(液晶性光学フィルム側面図)

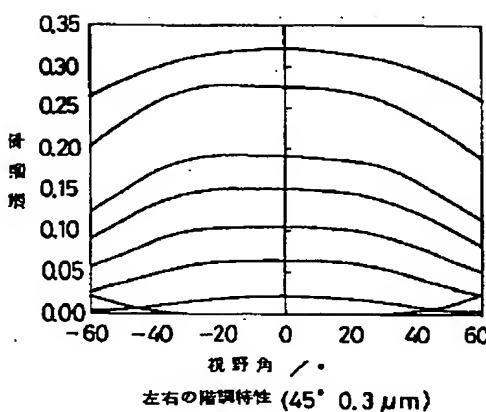
【図10】



【図11】

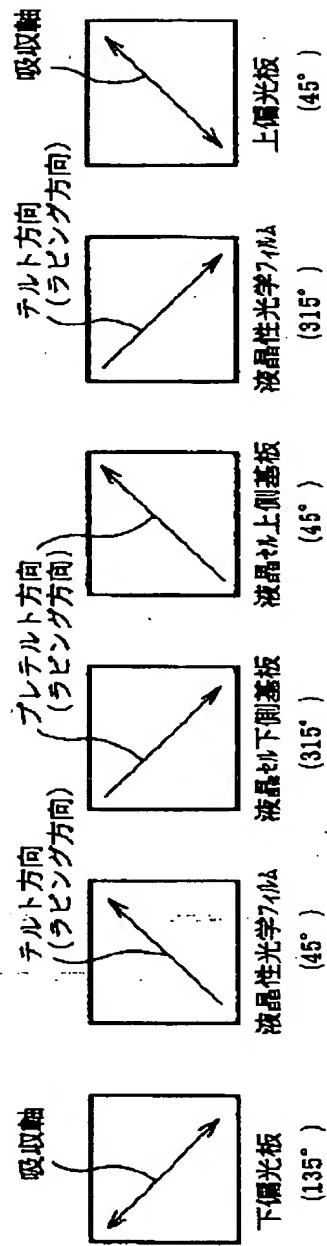


【図8】

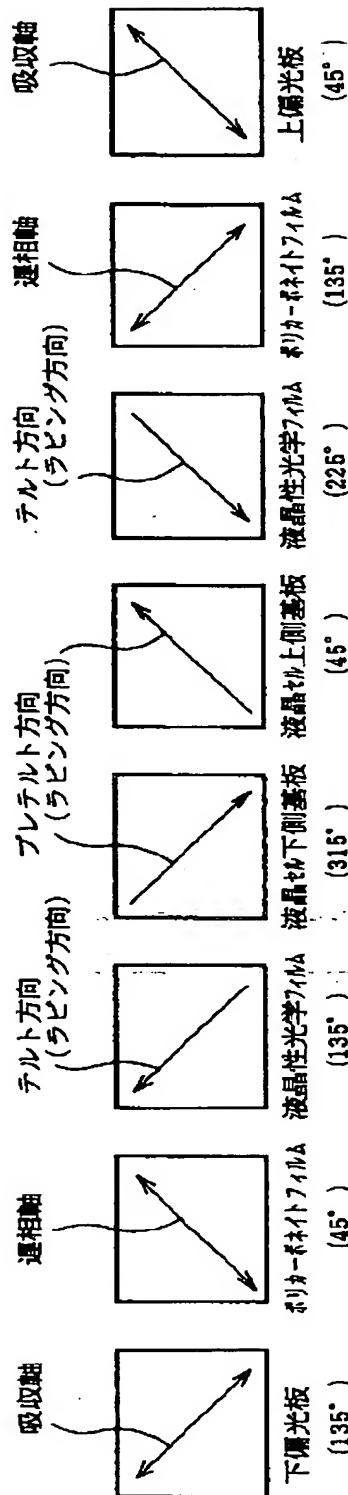


(37)

【図6】

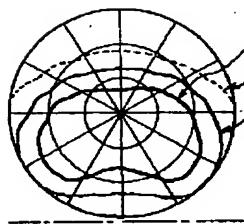


【図13】

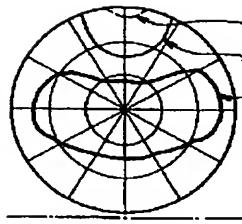


(38)

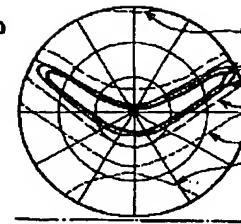
【図12】



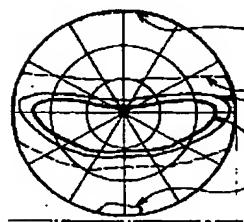
【図14】



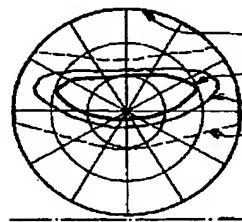
【図16】



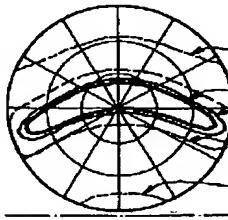
【図15】



【図17】



【図18】



フロントページの続き

(72) 発明者 沼尾 洋介
 神奈川県横浜市中区千鳥町8番地 日本石油
 株式会社中央技術研究所内

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(71)Applicant : NIPPON OIL CO LTD

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(72)Inventor : MATSUMOTO TAKUYA
TOYOOKA TAKEHIRO
KAMINADE TADAHIRO
NUMAO YOSUKE

(54) OPTICAL COMPENSATION FILM FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY ELEMENT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to sufficiently obtain an effect of expanding a visual field angle with simple production stages, by adopting the constitution to immobilize the nematic hybrid orientation formed in the liquid crystal state of a liquid crystalline polymer.

SOLUTION: This film is substantially formed of the liquid crystalline polymer, which exhibits optical positive uniaxiality and the nematic hybrid orientation formed in the liquid crystal state of the liquid crystalline polymer is immobilized. In such a case, the usable liquid crystalline polymer, which exhibits optically the positive uniaxiality is indispensably required to form the nematic hybrid orientation as a liquid crystal phase and to allow the immobilization thereof in the glassy state without impairing the orientation state. The usable liquid crystalline polymer may be synthesized by a polymn. method known in this field. If an example of polyester synthesis is taken, the liquid crystalline polymer can be synthesized by a melt polymn. method or an acid chloride method using the acid chloride of the corresponding dicarboxylic acid.

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[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

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2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.

3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The optical compensation film for liquid crystal display components characterized by making the nematic hybrid orientation which it was formed more substantially than the liquid crystallinity giant molecule in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically, and this liquid crystallinity giant molecule formed in the liquid crystal condition fix.

[Claim 2] The liquid crystal cell for a drive which consists of the transparence substrate and nematic liquid crystal of the pair equipped with the electrode, It is the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display equipped with the top polarizing plate with which this substrate has been arranged up and down, and the bottom polarizing plate at least. The Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display characterized by incorporating at least one sheet of the optical compensation film for liquid crystal display components according to claim 1 among this substrate, a top, or a bottom polarizing plate between each of between either or this substrate and a top, and a bottom polarizing plate.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display incorporating the compensation film for liquid crystal display components which fixed the orientation of the liquid crystallinity macromolecule in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically, and this film.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the features of LCD original of a thin shape, a light weight, and a low power in the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display (it is called TN-LCD for short below) of an active drive using a TET component or an MIM component -- in addition, since it has the image quality which is equal to CRT when it sees from a transverse plane, it has spread widely as displays, such as a notebook computer, portable television, and a portable information terminal. However, in conventional TN-LCD, when it sees from across for the refractive index anisotropy which a liquid crystal molecule has, or a foreground color changes, the problem of the angle of visibility that display contrast falls is not avoided in essence, but the amelioration is desired strongly, and various attempts for amelioration are made: How (the halftone gray scale method) to divide one pixel and to change the seal-of-approval electrical potential difference to each pixel by the fixed ratio, How (domain split plot experiment) to divide one pixel and to change the direction of a standup of the liquid crystal molecule in each pixel, The approach (the IPS method) of applying horizontal electric field to liquid crystal, the method (VA liquid crystal method) of driving the liquid crystal which carried out perpendicular orientation, or the approach (the OCB method) of combining a bend orientation cel and an optical compensating plate is proposed, and a prototype is developed and built. However, the orientation film of a certain thing, an electrode, liquid crystal orientation, etc. had to be changed, the manufacturing technology establishment for it and establishment of a manufacturing facility were needed, and the effectiveness that these approaches are fixed has caused the difficulty and cost quantity of manufacture as a result.

[0003] On the other hand, no structure of TN-LCD is changed but there is an approach to which an angle of visibility is made to expand by building an optical compensation film into conventional TN-LCD. Since this approach has the advantage which amelioration and extension of a TN-LCD manufacturing facility are excellent in unnecessarily and in cost, and can be used simple, it attracts attention, and it has many proposals. The cause which an angle-of-visibility problem generates in TN-LCD in the Nor Marie White (NW) mode is in the orientation condition of the liquid crystal in the cel at the time of the black display which carried out the seal of approval of the electrical potential difference. In this case, perpendicular orientation of the liquid crystal is carried out mostly, and it serves as optically uniaxial [forward] optically. Therefore, in order to compensate optically uniaxial [at the time of the black display of a liquid crystal cell / forward] as an optical compensation film for extending an angle of visibility, the proposal using the film in which optically uniaxial [negative] is shown optically is made. Moreover, when the

liquid crystal in a cel compensates using the negative optically uniaxial film with which the optical axis inclined paying attention to carrying out a cel interface, parallel, or leaning orientation near an orientation film interface at the time of a black display, the approach of heightening the angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness further is also proposed.

[0004] For example, LCD using the optical compensation film and it using the cholesteric film with which the screw axis inclined is proposed by JP,4-349424,A and the No. 250166 [six to] official report. However, the approach for it being difficult to manufacture the cholesteric film with which the screw axis inclined, and leaning a screw axis during these patents also in fact is not indicated at all. Moreover, LCD using the negative 1 shaft compensator with which the optical axis inclined is proposed by JP,5-249547,A and the No. 331979 [six to] official report, and the multilayered film compensator is used as a concrete embodiment. LCD using the optical compensation film and it to which the optical axis furthermore inclined in JP,7-146409,A, a No. 5837 [eight to] official report, etc. and to which inclination orientation of the disco tic liquid crystal was carried out as a negative optically uniaxial compensation film is proposed. However, disco tic liquid crystal has the complicated chemical structure, and its composition is complicated. Moreover, since it is low-molecular liquid crystal, when film-izing, complicated processes, such as optical bridge formation, are needed, and difficulty serves as cost quantity as a result with industrial manufacture.

[0005] The oriented film using the liquid crystallinity macromolecule which has optically uniaxial [forward] as other gestalten of a compensation film is also proposed. For example, the compensating plate for LCD which consists of a liquid crystallinity high polymer film which could twist in JP,7-140326,A and carried out tilt orientation is proposed, and it is used for angle-of-visibility expansion of LCD. However, it is not industrially easy to be able to twist in addition to tilt orientation and to introduce orientation into coincidence. Moreover, LCD using the angle-of-visibility compensating plate and it which consist of a film which carried out orientation of the nematic liquid crystallinity macromolecule to JP,7-198942,A and a No. 181324 [seven to] official report as a similar technique so that an optical axis might intersect a plate surface is proposed. However, since the compensating plate which made the optical axis incline simply also in this case is used, it cannot be said that the angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness is enough.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention persons paid their attention to the forward optically uniaxial polymer liquid crystal with simple manufacture of the liquid crystal compound used as the raw material of a film and manufacture of the film itself in view of the technical problem point of each of these above-mentioned technique. It canceled that it was the fault of the optical compensation film which consists of a polymer liquid crystal in which optically uniaxial [conventional / forward] is furthermore shown, and as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly for the purpose of improvement in the further optical compensation engine performance, this invention was completed at last.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, the 1st of this invention is related with the optical compensation film for liquid crystal display components characterized by making the nematic hybrid orientation which it was formed more substantially than the liquid crystallinity giant molecule in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically, and this liquid crystallinity giant molecule formed in the liquid crystal condition fix. The liquid crystal cell for a drive which consists of the transparency substrate and nematic liquid crystal of the pair which the 2nd furthermore equipped with the electrode of this invention, It is the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display equipped with the top polarizing plate with which this substrate has been arranged up and down, and the bottom polarizing plate at least. It is related with the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal display characterized by incorporating the optical compensation film for liquid crystal display components of this invention 1st at least one sheet among this substrate, a top, or a bottom polarizing plate between each of between either or this substrate and a top, and a bottom polarizing plate.

[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, it explains in more detail about this invention. The compensation film of this invention improves the angle-of-visibility dependency of TN-LCD sharply. First, TN-LCD set as the object of compensation is explained. TN-LCD is subdivisible like the active matrix using a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) electrode and an MIM (Metal Insulator Metal or TFD;ThinFilm Diode) electrode using a passive matrix and an active element as an electrode, if it classifies according to a drive method. The compensation film of this invention has effectiveness also to which drive method. In addition, the halftone gray-scale method (pixel division method) and domain division method which are a

well-known technique are considered for the attempt in which angle-of-visibility expansion of LCD will be performed from a liquid crystal cell side. Also to LCD by which such an angle of visibility has been improved to some extent, the compensation film of this invention acts effectively and the further angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness of it becomes possible. The compensation film of this invention which can give the outstanding angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness to TN-LCD like the above It consists of the liquid crystallinity macromolecule constituent containing the liquid crystallinity macromolecule in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically, the liquid crystallinity high molecular compound in which optically uniaxial [forward] is specifically shown optically, or these at least one sort of liquid crystallinity high molecular compounds in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically. This liquid crystallinity high molecular compound or this liquid crystallinity giant-molecule constituent fixes the nematic hybrid orientation gestalt formed in the liquid crystal condition, and is formed.

[0009] The liquid crystallinity giant molecule is carrying out nematic orientation of the nematic hybrid orientation as used in the field of [here] this invention, and it means the orientation gestalt from which the angle which the director of the liquid crystallinity giant molecule at this time and a film flat surface make differed on the film top face and the inferior surface of tongue. Therefore, since the top face differs in the include angle of this director and a film flat surface to accomplish from the inferior surface of tongue, between the top face of this film, and an inferior surface of tongue, this include angle can call it what is changing continuously. The compensation film of this invention has turned to the include angle from which the director of eye backlash which is the film which fixed the nematic hybrid orientation condition of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule, and a liquid crystallinity giant molecule differs in all the locations of the direction of thickness of a film. Therefore, when the compensation film of this invention is seen as the structure called a film, an optical axis does not exist any longer.

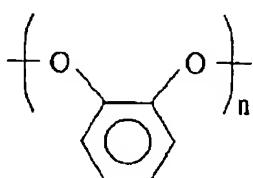
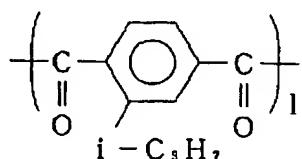
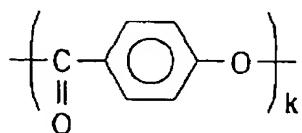
[0010] The liquid crystallinity giant molecule which can be used for this invention and in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically has a nematic phase as a liquid crystal phase. In the temperature exceeding the liquid crystal transition point furthermore, it is indispensable that it is a thing fixable by the vitreous state, without forming nematic hybrid orientation on an orientation substrate, and spoiling this orientation gestalt. as the liquid crystallinity macromolecule which has a property like the above -- the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of ** homeotropic orientation nature, the liquid crystallinity macromolecule constituent of the homeotropic orientation nature which specifically contains the liquid crystallinity high molecular compound of homeotropic orientation nature, or the liquid crystallinity high molecular compound of at least one sort of homeotropic orientation nature, and ** -- liquid crystallinity macromolecule constituent ** which contains the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of at least one sort of homeotropic orientation nature and the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of at least one sort of homogenous stacking tendencies at least is mentioned. Hereafter, it explains in order of:

[0011] First, the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature is explained. a homeotropic orientation -- a director -- a substrate flat surface -- abbreviation -- a perpendicular orientation condition is said. This homeotropic orientation nature liquid crystallinity giant molecule is an indispensable component for realizing nematic hybrid orientation of this invention. The judgment of whether a liquid crystallinity macromolecule is homeotropic orientation nature forms a liquid crystallinity macromolecule layer on a substrate, and is performed by judging the orientation condition. Although there is especially no limitation as a substrate which can be used for this judgment, as an example A glass substrate concrete -- soda glass, potash glass, boro-silicated glass, or crown glass -- The plastic film which has thermal resistance in the liquid crystal temperature of a liquid crystallinity giant molecule, such as optical glass called flint glass, or a sheet, For example, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylenenaphthalate, polyphenylene oxide, Polyimide, polyamidoimide, polyether imide, a polyamide, a polyether ketone, a polyether ether ketone, poly ketone sulfide, polyether sulfone, etc. can be mentioned. Although the substrate illustrated above is used after it washes a front face with an acid, alcohols, a detergent, etc., surface treatment, such as siliconizing, is used without carrying out.

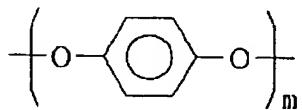
[0012] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature used for this invention forms the film of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule on these suitable substrates, and when this liquid crystallinity macromolecule heat-treats at the temperature which shows a liquid crystal condition, it defines what carries out a homeotropic orientation on one kind of substrate at least among the these-illustrated substrates by the liquid crystallinity macromolecule and this invention of homeotropic orientation nature. However, since there are some which carry out a homeotropic orientation specifically at the temperature near the liquid crystal-isotropic phase transition point depending on a liquid crystallinity macromolecule, it is usually preferably more desirable [the heat treatment actuation like

the above] than the liquid crystal-isotropic phase transition point to carry out at the temperature of 20 degrees C or less 15 degrees C or less. The liquid crystallinity macromolecule in which homeotropic orientation nature is shown is explained concretely. As this liquid crystallinity macromolecule that can be used for this invention, especially if it has a property like the above, it will not be restricted. In order for a liquid crystallinity macromolecule to show homeotropic orientation nature generally, it is important to have a radical suitable in the molecular structure and that molecular weight is suitable. as the radical which can give homeotropic orientation nature to a liquid crystallinity macromolecule -- ** -- the aromatic series radical which has a high substituent, the aromatic series radical which has a long-chain alkyl group, the aromatic series radical which has a fluorine atom are raised. As a concrete liquid crystallinity macromolecule, they are principal chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecules, such as polyester which has these substituents in a principal chain, polyimide, a polyamide, a polycarbonate, and polyester imide. A composite ease, the ease of film-izing, the stability of the physical properties of the obtained film, etc. to liquid crystallinity polyester is desirable especially also in these. The concrete example of structure is shown below.

[0013] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of principal chain mold homeotropic orientation nature [** 1]



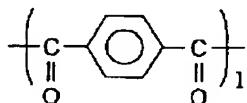
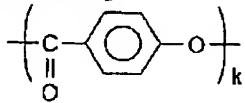
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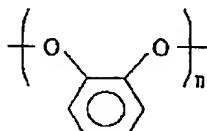
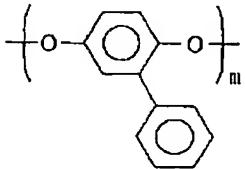
$$\begin{aligned} l &= m+n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10 \\ n/m &= 100/0 \sim 20/80, \text{ 好ましくは } 98/2 \sim 30/70 \\ (\text{k}, \text{l}, \text{m}, \text{n}) &\text{はモル組成比を示す} \end{aligned}$$

[0014]

[Formula 2]



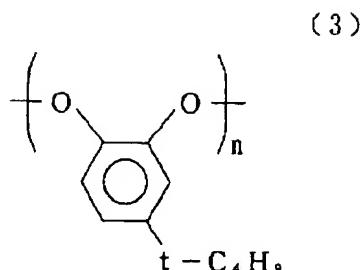
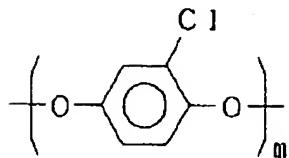
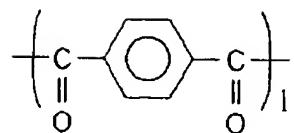
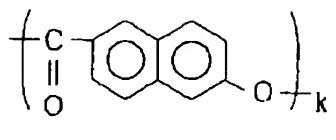
(2)



$$\begin{aligned} l &= m+n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10 \\ m/n &= 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98 \\ (\text{k}, \text{l}, \text{m}, \text{n}) &\text{はモル組成比を示す} \end{aligned}$$

[0015]

[Formula 3]



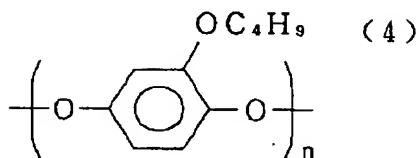
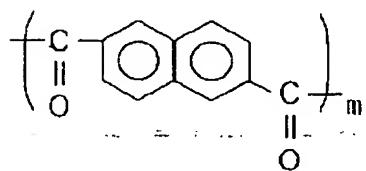
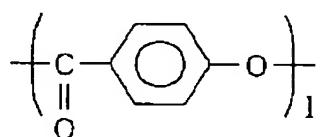
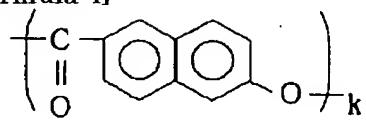
$l = m + n, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$

$n/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99$, 好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0016]

[Formula 4]



$m = n, (k+1)/m = 20/10 \sim 2/10$,

好ましくは $15/10 \sim 5/10$

$k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$

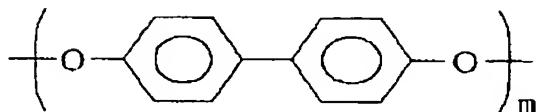
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[0017]

[Formula 5]



(5)



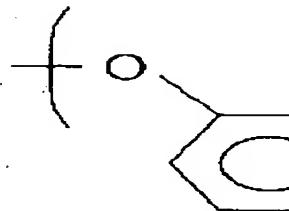
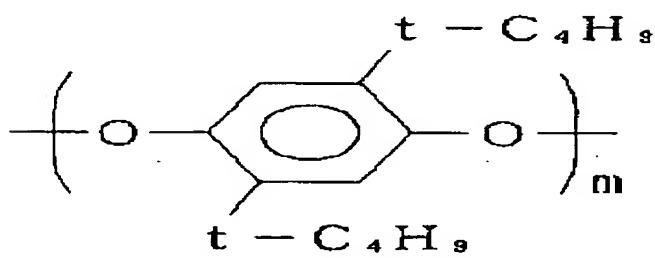
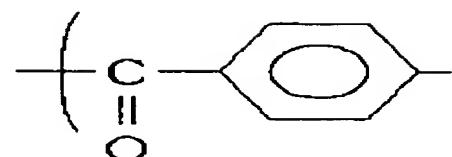
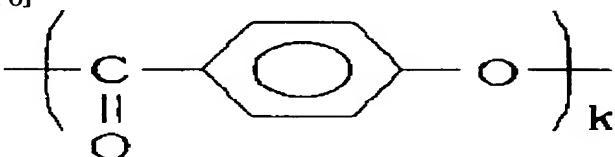
$$k = m + n, \quad 1/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99,$$

好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$

(k, 1, m はモル組成比を示す)

[0018]

[Formula 6]



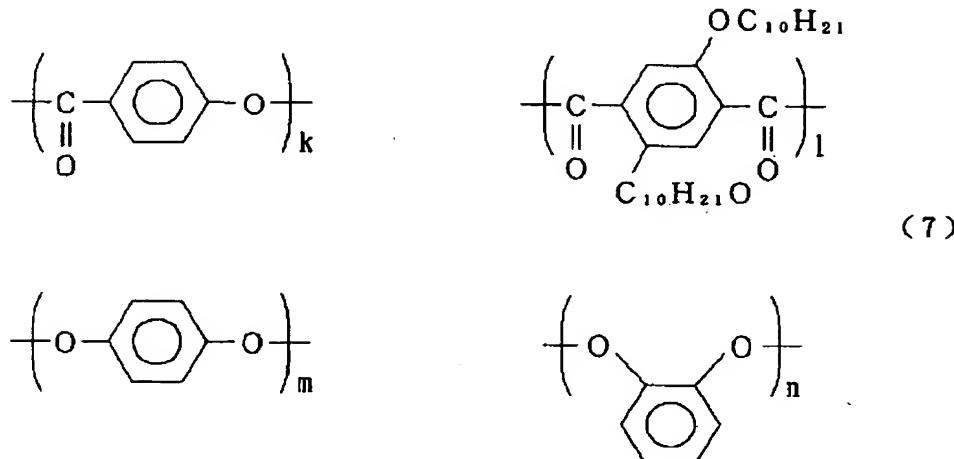
$$l = m + n, \quad k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \quad \text{好ましくは}$$

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \quad \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim$$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0019]

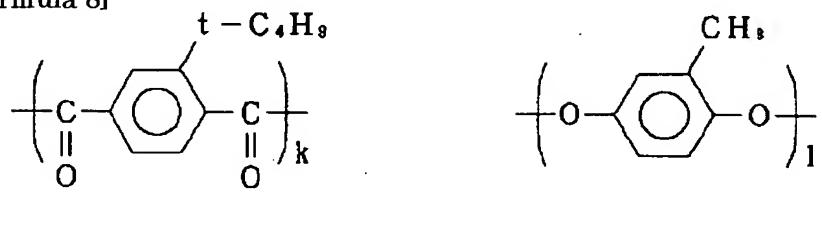
[Formula 7]



(7)

$l = m + n$, $k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
 $m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

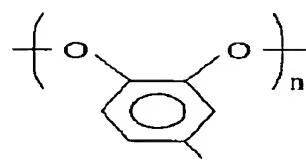
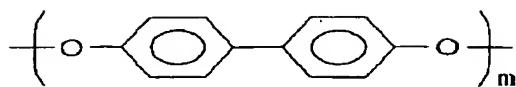
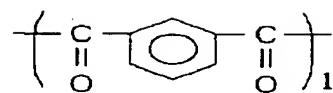
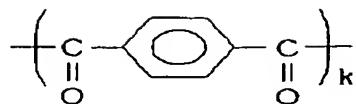
[0020]
 [Formula 8]



(8)

$k = l + m$, $l/m = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0021]
 [Formula 9]



(9)

 $i = \text{C}_9\text{H}_7$

$$k + 1 = m + n, k / 1 = 100 / 0 \sim 0 / 100,$$

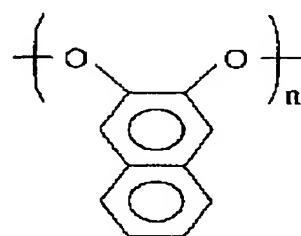
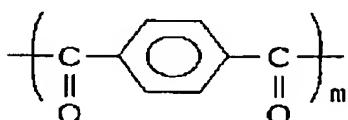
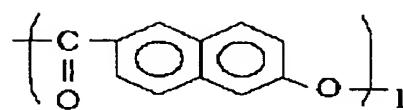
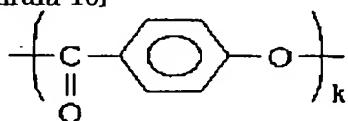
好ましくは $95 / 5 \sim 5 / 95$

$$n / m = 100 / 0 \sim 1 / 99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90 / 10 \sim 2 / 98$$

(k, 1, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0022]

[Formula 10]



(10)

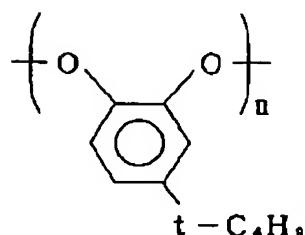
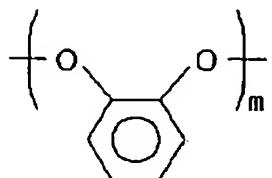
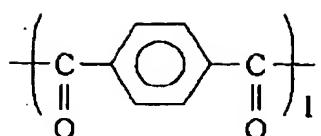
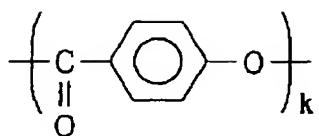
$$m = n, (k + 1) / m = 20 / 10 \sim 2 / 10,$$

好ましくは $15 / 10 \sim 5 / 10$

(k, 1, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0023]

[Formula 11]



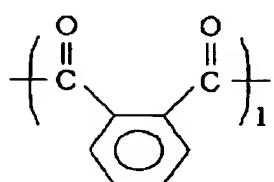
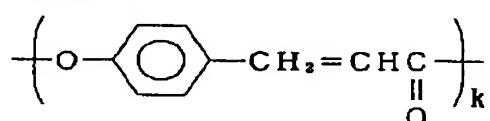
(11)

 $l = m + n, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$ $n/m = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$

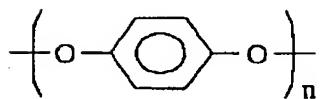
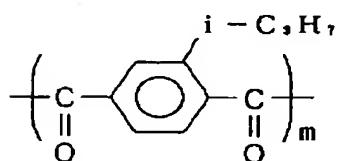
(k, l, m, n, o はモル組成比を示す)

[0024]

[Formula 12]



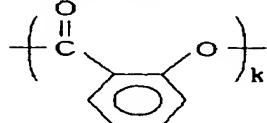
(12)

 $n = m + n, k/n = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$ $m/l = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/99$

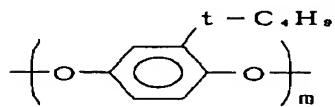
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0025]

[Formula 13]



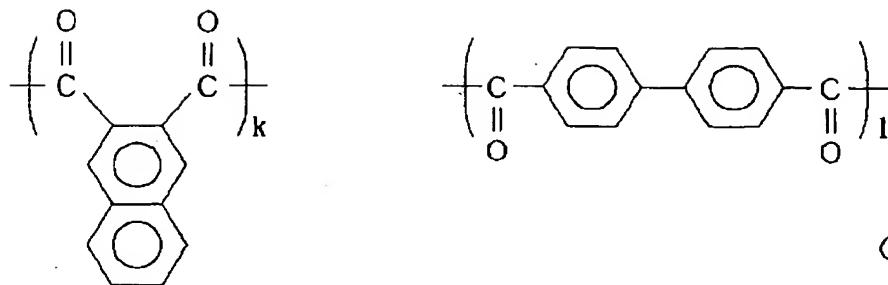
(13)

 $l = m, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$

(k, l, m はモル組成比を示す)

[0026]

[Formula 14]



(14)



$$k + l = m + n, k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

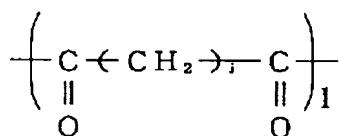
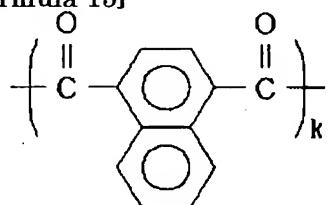
好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \text{ 好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

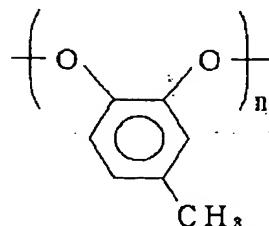
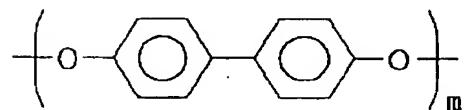
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。j は 2 ~ 12 の整数を示す)

[0027]

[Formula 15]



(15)



$$k + l = m + n, k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

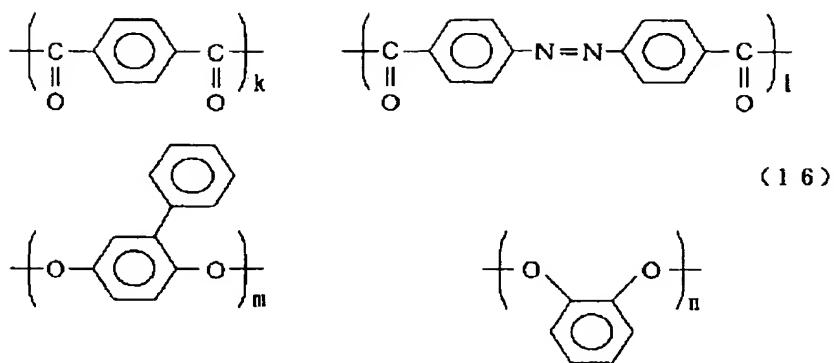
好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \text{ 好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。j は 2 ~ 12 の整数を示す)

[0028]

[Formula 16]



(16)

$$k + l = m + n, \quad k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

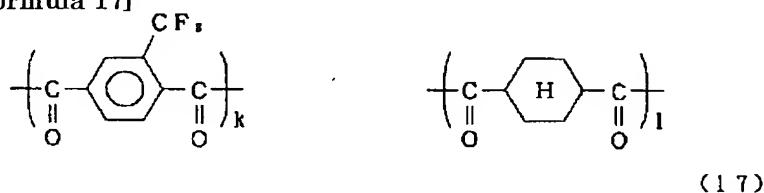
好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \quad \text{好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0029]

[Formula 17]



(17)

$$k + l = m + n, \quad k/l = 100/0 \sim 1/99$$

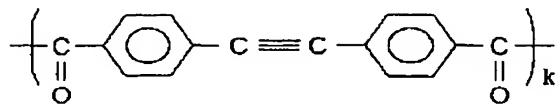
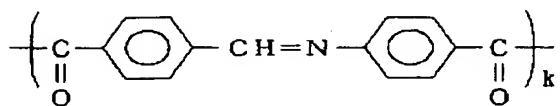
好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \quad \text{好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

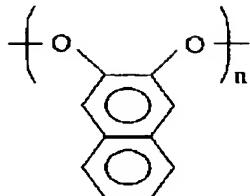
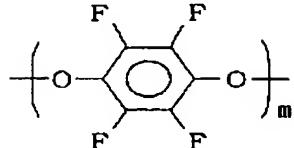
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0030]

[Formula 18]



(18)



$$k + l = m + n, k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$$

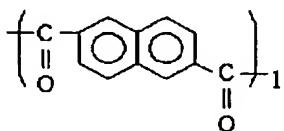
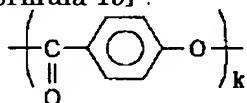
好ましくは 95/5 ~ 5/95

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99, \text{ 好ましくは } 90/10 \sim 2/98$$

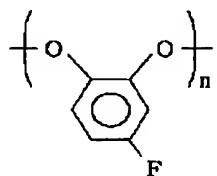
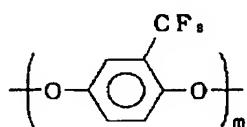
(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

[0031]

[Formula 19]



(19)



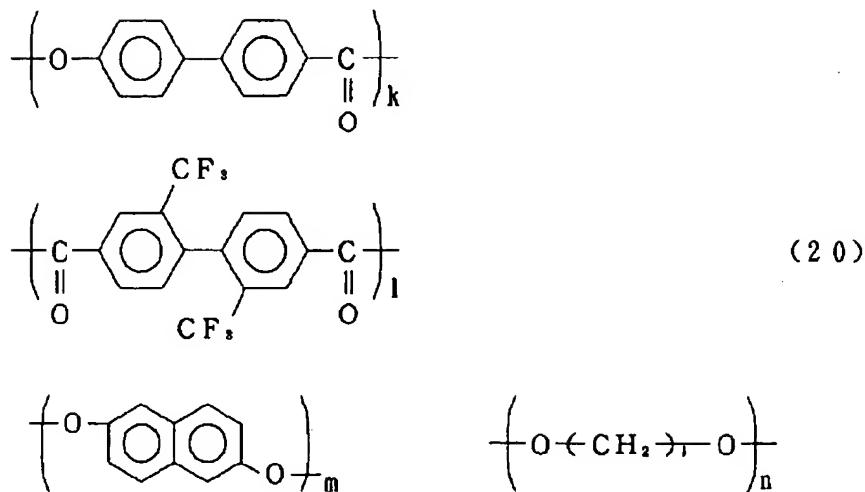
$$l = m + n, k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10, \text{ 好ましくは } 15/10 \sim 0/10$$

$$m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100, \text{ 好ましくは } 95/5 \sim 5/95$$

(k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

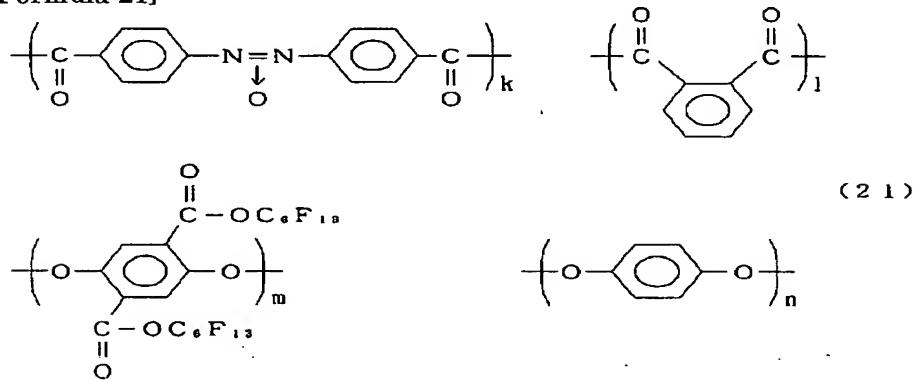
[0032]

[Formula 20]



$l = m + n$, $k/l = 20/10 \sim 0/10$, 好ましくは $15/10 \sim 0/10$
 $m/n = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す。j は 2~12 の整数を示す)

[0033]
 [Formula 21]

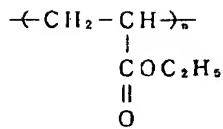


$k + l = m + n$, $k/l = 100/0 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $95/5 \sim 5/95$
 $m/n = 100/0 \sim 1/99$, 好ましくは $90/10 \sim 2/98$
 (k, l, m, n はモル組成比を示す)

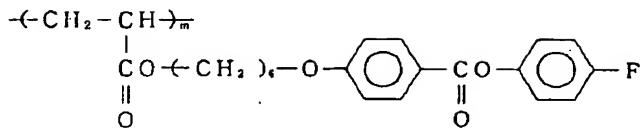
[0034] The liquid crystallinity polyester of (1), (3), (4), (6), (7), (10), (11), (17), and (20) is desirable also especially in the above.

[0035] Moreover, side-chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecules, such as the side-chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule which has the configuration unit which has the above-mentioned substituent as a side chain as a liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature, for example, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, a polysiloxane, and poly malonate, are also raised. The concrete example of structure is shown below.

[0036] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of side-chain mold homeotropic orientation nature [** 22]

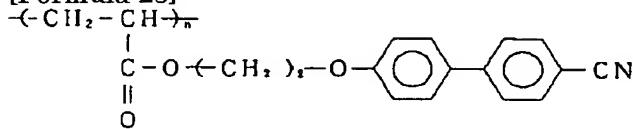


(22)

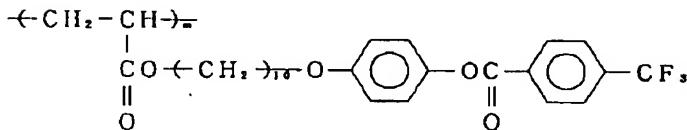
 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0037]

[Formula 23]

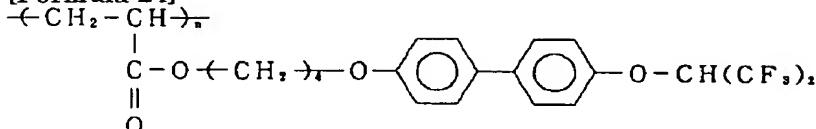


(23)

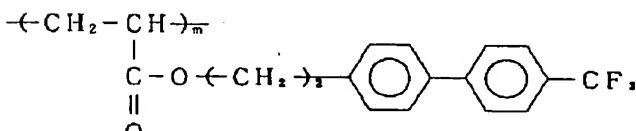
 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0038]

[Formula 24]

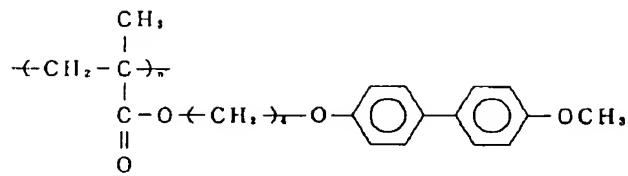


(24)

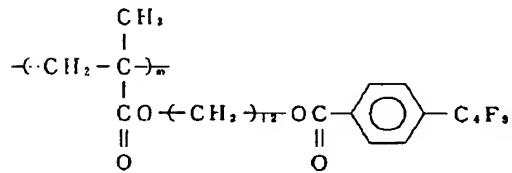
 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0039]

[Formula 25]

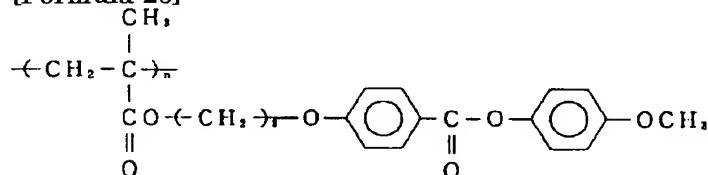


(25)

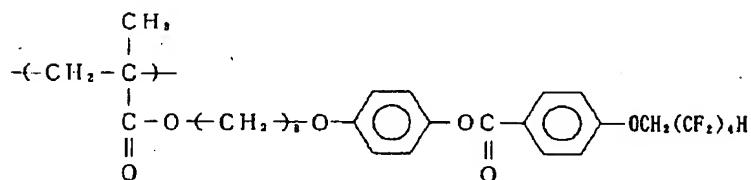
 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0040]

[Formula 26]

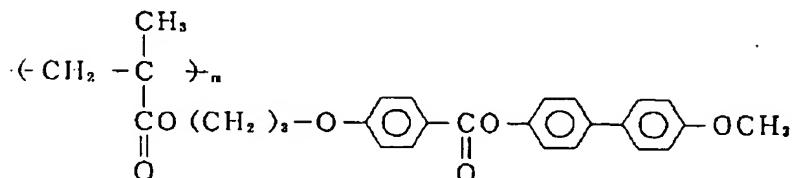
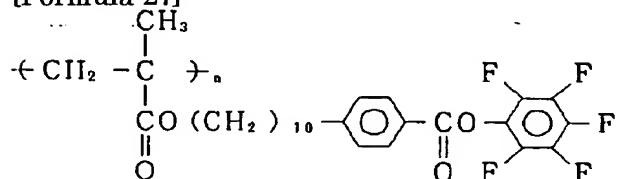


(26)

 $n/m = 80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0041]

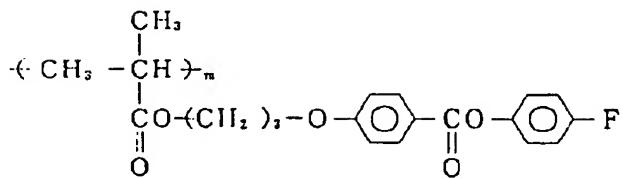
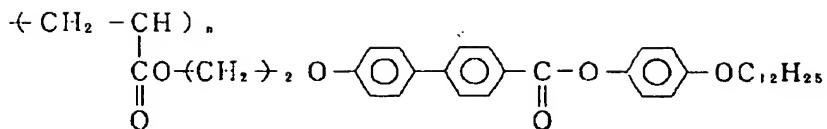
[Formula 27]



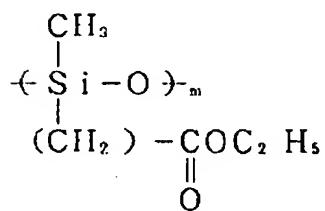
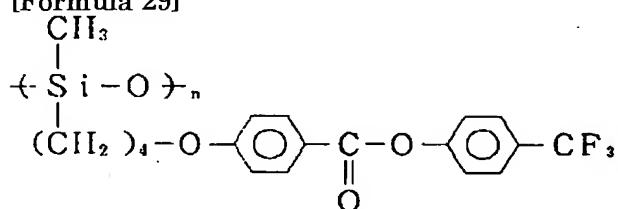
(27)

[0042]

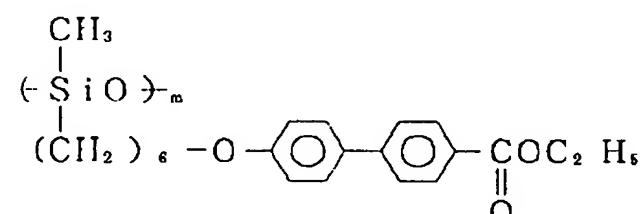
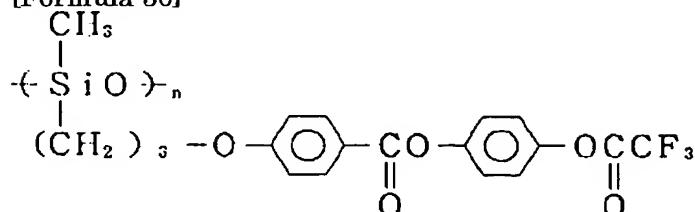
[Formula 28]



(28)

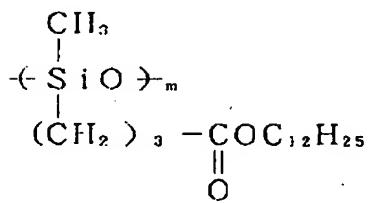
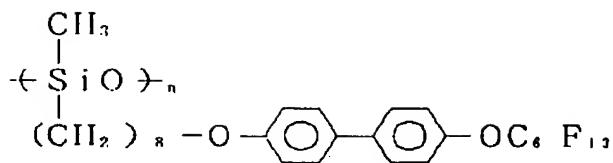
[0043]
[Formula 29]

(29)

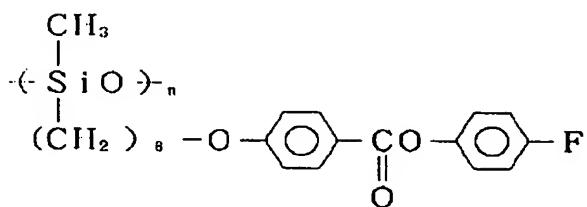
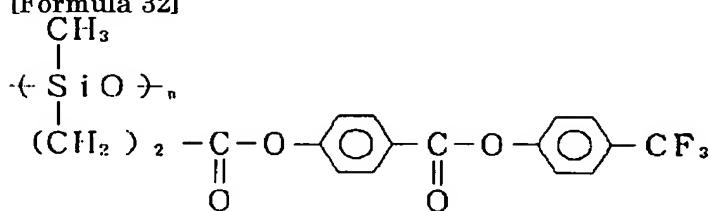
[0044]
[Formula 30]

(30)

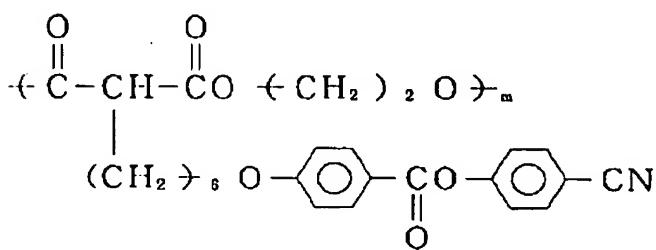
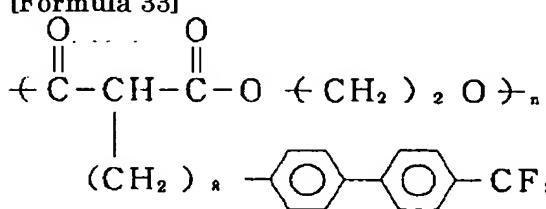
[0045]
[Formula 31]



(31)

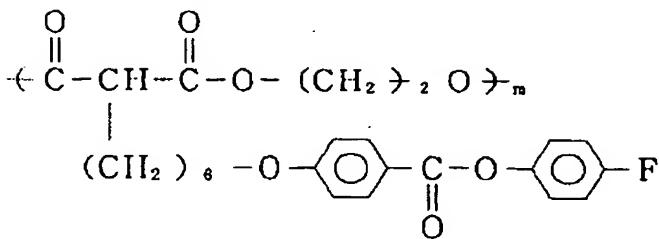
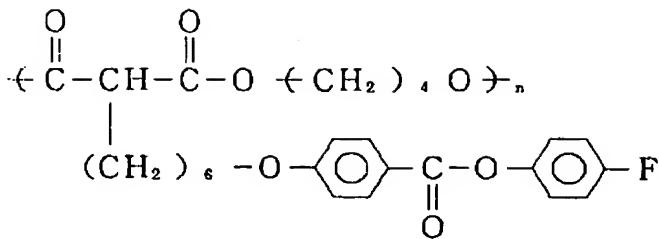
[0046]
[Formula 32]

(32)

[0047]
[Formula 33]

(33)

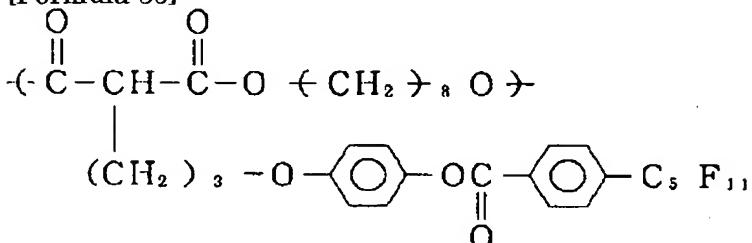
[0048]
[Formula 34]



(34)

[0049]

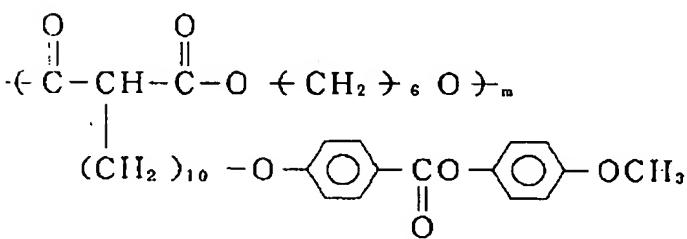
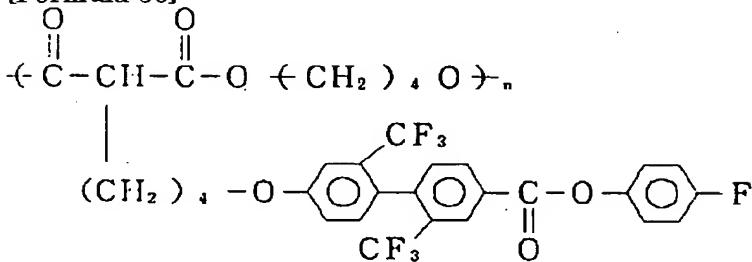
[Formula 35]



(35)

[0050]

[Formula 36]



(36)

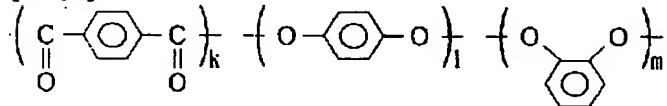
[0051] The side-chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule of (22), (23), (25), (28), (29), (32), (34), and (35) is desirable also especially in the above.

[0052] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature explained above is used for this invention as independent one sort or a constituent containing these at least one sort of liquid crystallinity macromolecules. In addition, in case it uses for this invention as a constituent, even if it is a constituent containing two or more sorts of liquid crystallinity macromolecules in which homeotropic orientation nature is shown, it does not interfere with the compensation film of this invention at all.

[0053] In order to show good homeotropic orientation nature, the molecular weight of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule is also important. the logarithm which measured molecular weight at 30 degrees C among [various] the solvent, for example, a phenol / tetrachloroethane (60/40 (weight ratio)) mixed solvent, in the case of the principal chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule -- 0.05 to 2.0 is desirable still more desirable, and the range of viscosity is usually 0.07 to 1.0. a logarithm -- when viscosity is smaller than 0.05, the mechanical strength of a compensation film becomes weak and is not desirable. Moreover, when larger than 2.0, there is a possibility that homeotropic orientation nature may be lost. Moreover, there is a possibility that viscosity may become high too much in a liquid crystal condition, and even if it carries out a homeotropic orientation, the time amount which orientation takes may become long. the case of a side-chain mold liquid crystallinity liquid crystal polymer -- molecular weight -- polystyrene equivalent weight average molecular weight -- usually -- 1000 to 100,000 -- the range of 50,000 is preferably desirable from 3000. It is [a possibility that the mechanical strength of a compensation film may become weak] and is not desirable when molecular weight is smaller than 1000. Moreover, it is [a possibility that the solubility over the solvent of a polymer falls and of producing the trouble on film production of the solution viscosity of coating liquid becoming high too much, and being unable to obtain a homogeneity paint film] and is not desirable when larger than 100,000.

[0054] Moreover, in this invention, the liquid crystallinity macromolecule constituent which added the high molecular compound (or constituent) which does not show other liquid crystallinity high molecular compounds (or constituent) or liquid crystallinity to the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature mentioned above can also be used. using this constituent -- ** -- there is an advantage of being able to attain stabilization of the ** nematic hybrid orientation which can control the average tilt angle of nematic hybrid orientation by accommodation of the presentation ratio free. Although various kinds of high molecular compounds (or constituent) to which it is not indicated that liquid crystallinity explained previously as a high molecular compound (or constituent) added to the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature can also be used, it is desirable to use the high molecular compound (or constituent) in which liquid crystallinity is similarly shown from a viewpoint of compatibility with the liquid crystallinity macromolecule of homeotropic orientation nature. In addition, a liquid crystallinity high molecular compound (or constituent) here is not restricted to homeotropic orientation nature. As a class of liquid crystallinity macromolecule used, side-chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule; for example, polyacrylate, such as principal chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule; for example, polyester, polyimide, a polyamide, polyester, a polycarbonate, and polyester imide, polymethacrylate, a polysiloxane, poly malonate, etc. can be illustrated. although it will not be limited especially if it has compatibility with a homeotropic orientation nature liquid crystallinity giant molecule -- inside -- the liquid crystallinity high molecular compound (or constituent) of a homogeneous stacking tendency -- the polyester of a homogeneous stacking tendency, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, etc. are more specifically desirable. The example of structure is shown below.

[0055] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of a principal chain mold homogeneous stacking tendency
[** 37]

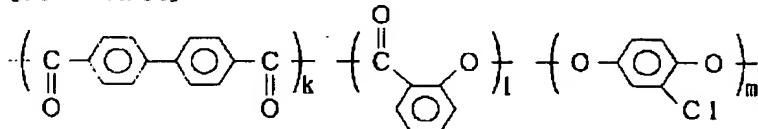


(37)

 $k=1+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0056]

[Formula 38]

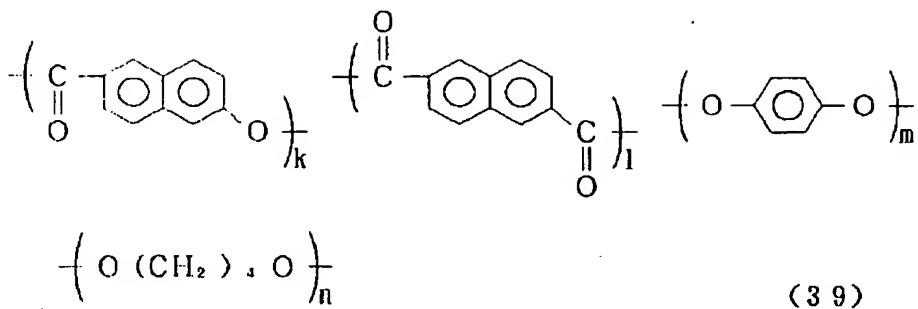


(38)

 $k=m$, $k/l=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0057]

[Formula 39]

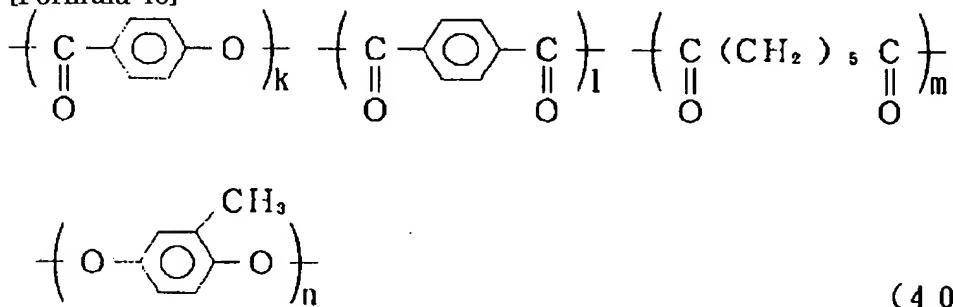


$k=m+n$, $k/l=200/100 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $150/100 \sim 0/100$

$m/n=80/20 \sim 20/80$, " $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0058]

[Formula 40]

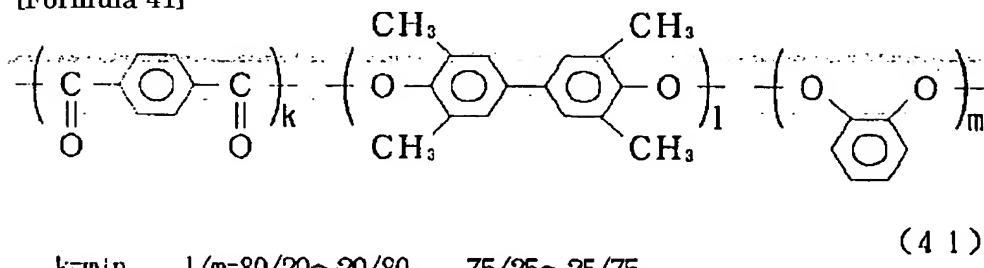


$n=l+m$, $k/l=200/100 \sim 0/100$, 好ましくは $150/100 \sim 0/100$

$l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, " $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0059]

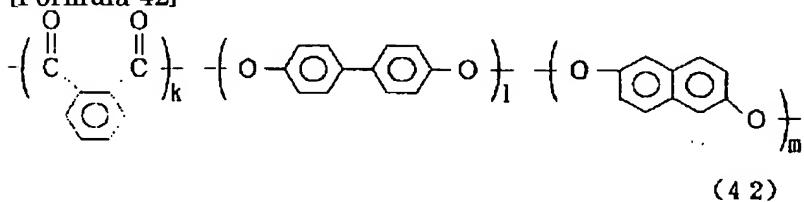
[Formula 41]



$k=m+n$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, " $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0060]

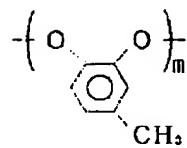
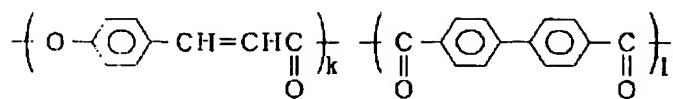
[Formula 42]



$k=l+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0061]

[Formula 43]

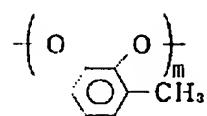
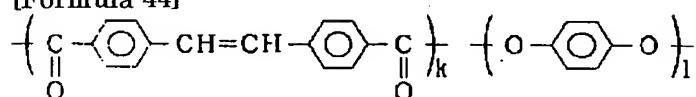


(43)

 $k=m$, $k/l=200/100 \sim 0/100$, $150/100 \sim 0/100$

[0062]

[Formula 44]

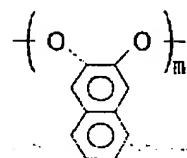
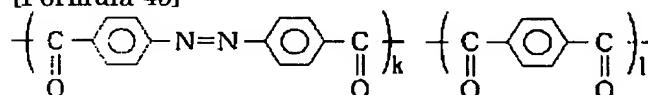


(44)

 $k+l+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

[0063]

[Formula 45]

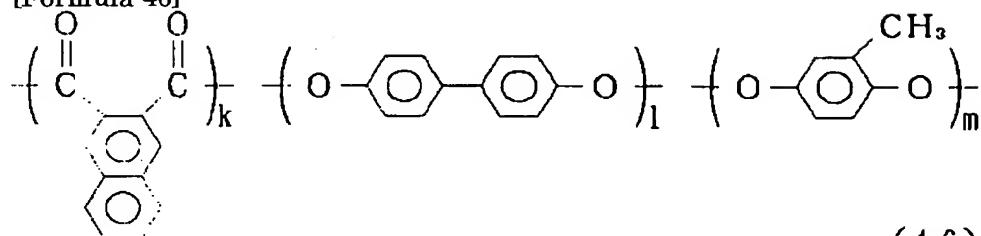


(45)

 $m=k+l$, $k/l=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$

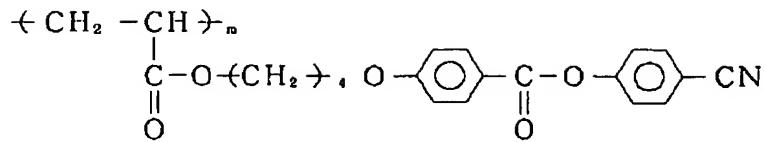
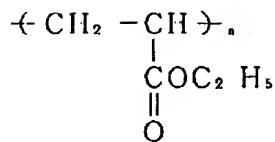
[0064]

[Formula 46]



(46)

 $k+l+m$, $l/m=80/20 \sim 20/80$, 好ましくは $75/25 \sim 25/75$ [0065] The liquid crystallinity macromolecule of a side-chain mold homogeneous stacking tendency [**
47]

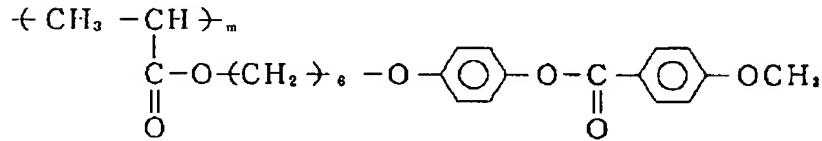
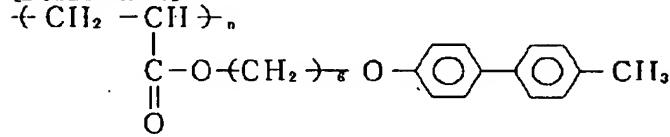


(47)

n/m=80/20 ~20/80, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

[0066]

[Formula 48]

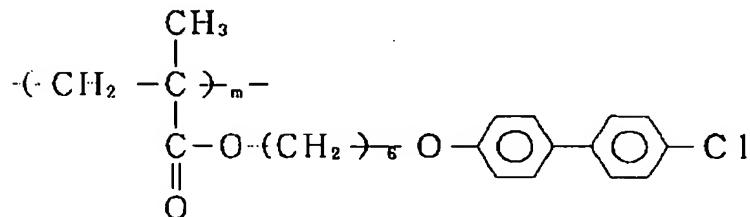
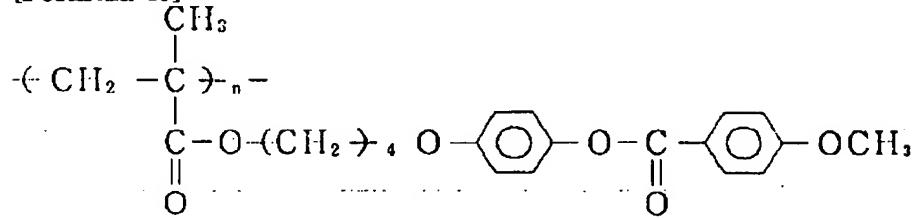


(48)

n/m=80/20 ~20/80, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

[0067]

[Formula 49]

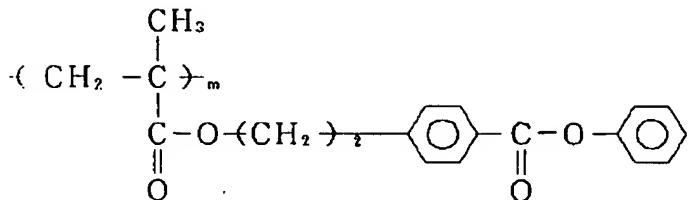
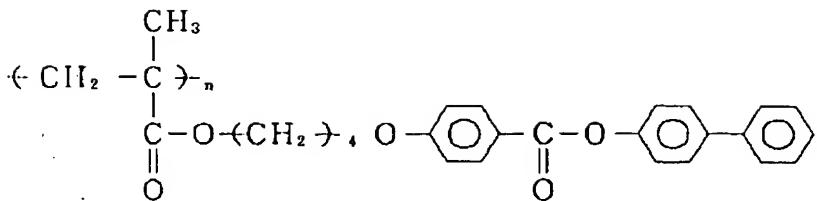


(49)

n/m=80/20 ~20/80, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

[0068]

[Formula 50]

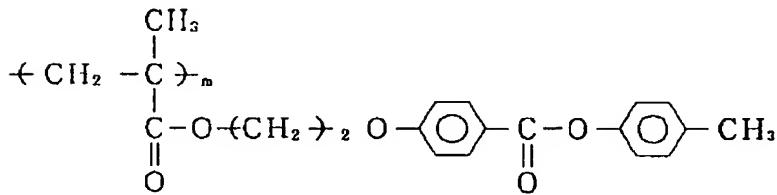
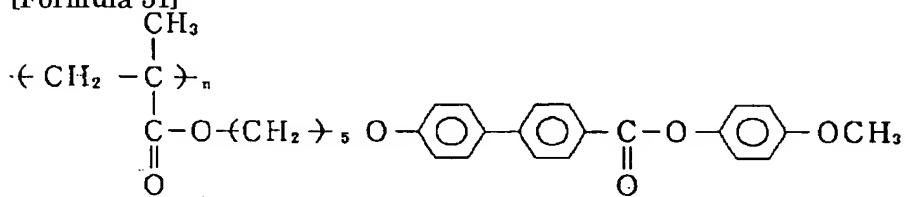


(50)

n/m=80/20 ~ 20/80, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

[0069]

[Formula 51]



(51)

n/m=80/20 ~ 20/80, 好ましくは 75/25~25/75

[0070] the logarithm to which such molecular weight measured molecular weight at 30 degrees C among [various] the solvent, for example, a phenol / tetrachloroethane (60/40 (weight ratio)) mixed solvent, in the case of the principal chain mold liquid crystallinity macromolecule -- 0.05 to 3.0 is desirable still more desirable, and the range of viscosity is usually 0.07 to 2.0. a logarithm -- when viscosity is smaller than 0.05, there is a possibility that the mechanical strength of a compensation film may become weak. Moreover, when larger than 3.0, since there is a possibility that the viscosity at the time of liquid crystal formation may become high too much, and the time amount which orientation takes may become long or it checks a homeotropic orientation, it is not desirable. the case of a side-chain mold liquid crystal polymer -- molecular weight -- polystyrene equivalent weight average molecular weight -- usually -- 5000 to 200,000 -- the range of 10,000 to 150,000 is preferably desirable. When molecular weight is smaller than 5000, there is a possibility that the mechanical strength of a compensation film may become weak. Moreover, it is [a possibility that the solubility over the solvent of a polymer falls and of producing the trouble on film production of the solution viscosity of coating liquid becoming high too much, and being unable to obtain a homogeneity paint film] and is not desirable when larger than 200,000.

[0071] Especially the synthesis method of various kinds of liquid macromolecules explained above is not restricted. The liquid crystallinity macromolecule which can be used for this invention is compoundable by the well-known polymerization method in the field concerned. For example, if polyester composition is taken for an example, it is compoundable by the melting polymerization method or the acid chloride method using the acid chloride of corresponding dicarboxylic acid. In order to obtain the compensation film which fixed nematic hybrid orientation in homogeneity using the liquid crystallinity giant molecule which has optically uniaxial [like the above / forward], it is desirable in this invention to step on the

orientation substrate explained below and each process.

[0072] First, an orientation substrate is explained. It is desirable to insert the upper and lower sides of this liquid crystallinity giant-molecule layer by different interface, in order to obtain nematic hybrid orientation like this invention using a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule, when the upper and lower sides are inserted by the same interface, the orientation in the vertical interface of this liquid crystallinity giant-molecule layer will become the same, and it will be difficult to obtain the nematic hybrid orientation of this invention. One orientation substrate and an air interface are used, an orientation substrate is touched in the lower-bound side of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule layer, and the upper-bound side of this liquid crystallinity macromolecule layer is made to touch air as a concrete mode. Although the orientation substrate with which interfaces differ up and down can also be used, it is more desirable to use one orientation substrate and an air interface on a manufacture process. As for the orientation substrate which can be used for this invention, it is desirable to have the anisotropy so that the sense (projection to the orientation substrate of a director) to which a liquid crystal molecule inclines can be specified. When an orientation substrate cannot specify at all the sense to which liquid crystal inclines, only the orientation gestalt leaning to disorderly bearing can be acquired (the vector which projected the director to this substrate becomes disorderly).

[0073] What specifically has the anisotropy within a field as an orientation substrate which can be used for this invention is desirable. Polyimide, polyamidoimide, a polyamide, polyether imide, A polyether ether ketone, a polyether ketone, poly ketone sulfide, Polyether sulfone, polysulfone, polyphenylene sulfide, Polyphenylene oxide, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, Polyethylenenaphthalate, polyacetal, a polycarbonate, polyarylate, Acrylic resin, polyvinyl alcohol, polypropylene, cellulose system plastics, A plastic film substrate and uniaxial-stretching plastic film substrates, such as an epoxy resin and phenol resin, They are glass substrates, such as metal substrates, such as aluminum which attached the slit-like slot to the front face, iron, and copper, alkali glass which carried out etching processing of the front face at the shape of a slit, boro-silicated glass, and flint glass, etc.

[0074] The various above-mentioned substrates which have the rubbing plastic film substrate which performed rubbing processing to the above-mentioned plastic film substrate in this invention or the plastics thin film which performed rubbing processing, for example, the rubbing polyimide film, the rubbing polyvinyl alcohol film, etc., the various above-mentioned substrates which have the slanting vacuum evaporationo film of oxidation silicon etc. further can be used. In the various above-mentioned orientation substrates, the various substrates which have the rubbing polyimide film, a rubbing polyimide substrate, a rubbing polyether ether ketone substrate, a rubbing polyether ketone group plate, a rubbing polyether sulfone substrate, a rubbing poly FUREENIREN sulfide substrate, a rubbing polyethylene terephthalate substrate, a rubbing polyethylenenaphthalate substrate, a rubbing polyarylate substrate, and a cellulose-plastic substrate can be mentioned as this suitable substrate for making the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule like this invention form in nematic hybrid orientation.

[0075] The compensation films of this invention differ in the include angle of the director of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule, and a film flat surface to make on the top face and inferior surface of tongue of this film. The film plane by the side of this substrate can be adjusted 60 degrees or more 0 times or more in one of the include-angle range of 50 or less degrees or 90 degrees or less according to the approach of the orientation processing, or the class of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule. Usually, it is more desirable on a manufacture process to adjust the include angle of the director of this liquid crystallinity macromolecule near the interface of a film and film flat surface which touched the orientation substrate to make to the include-angle range of 50 or less degrees 0 times or more. The compensation film of this invention applies a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule on the orientation substrate like the above, and, subsequently pass a homogeneity orientation process and the fixed process of an orientation gestalt. Spreading to the orientation substrate of this liquid crystallinity macromolecule can be performed in the state of melting which fused the solution condition or this liquid crystallinity macromolecule which usually dissolved the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule in various solvents. Solution spreading which applies a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule on a manufacture process using this solution that dissolved in the solvent is desirable.

[0076] Solution spreading is explained. A forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule is melted to a solvent, and the solution of predetermined concentration is prepared. Since the thickness (thickness of the layer formed from a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule) of the compensation film of this invention is decided in the phase which applies this liquid crystallinity

macromolecule to a substrate, it needs to control thickness of concentration and the spreading film etc. to a precision. As the above-mentioned solvent, according to the classes (presentation ratio etc.) of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule, although there is no ***** generally Usually, chloroform, dichloromethane, a carbon tetrachloride, a dichloroethane, Tetrachloroethane, a trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, Halogenated hydrocarbon, such as a chlorobenzene and an orthochromatic dichlorobenzene Phenols, such as a phenol and parachlorophenol, benzene, Aromatic hydrocarbon, such as toluene, xylene, methoxybenzene, 1, and 2-dimethoxybenzene An acetone, ethyl acetate, tert-butyl alcohol, a glycerol, Ethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, Diethylene-glycol wood ether, ethyl Cellosolve, butyl Cellosolve, 2-pyrrolidone, a N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, a pyridine, triethylamine, These mixed solvents, for example, a mixed solvent with halogenated hydrocarbon and phenols etc., such as a tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, an acetonitrile, butyronitrile, and a carbon disulfide, are used.

[0077] Although the concentration of a solution does not generally have ***** in order to be dependent on the solubility of the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used, or the thickness of a compensation film finally made into the purpose, it is usually used in 3 - 50% of the weight of the range, and is 7 - 30% of the weight of the range preferably. It applies on the orientation substrate which explained below the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity polymer solution adjusted to desired concentration using the above-mentioned solvent by ****. As the approach of spreading, a spin coat method, the roll coat method, the printing method, the immersion Czochralski method, the curtain coat method, etc. are employable. A solvent is removed after spreading and the layer of the uniform liquid crystallinity macromolecule of thickness is made to form on an orientation substrate. If especially solvent removal conditions are not limited, but a solvent can remove them in general, the layer of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule does not flow or they are not carried out having even flowed and fallen enough, they are good. Usually, a solvent is removed using desiccation at a room temperature, desiccation with a drying furnace, blasting of warm air or hot blast, etc. As for the phase of this spreading / desiccation process, it is the purpose first to make the layer of a liquid crystallinity giant molecule form in homogeneity on a substrate, and this liquid crystallinity giant molecule has not formed nematic hybrid orientation yet. the following heat treatment process -- mono-- domain nematic hybrid orientation is completed.

[0078] In forming nematic hybrid orientation by heat treatment, the one where the lower one in the semantics which helps the orientation by the interface effectiveness of the viscosity of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule is good, therefore heat treatment temperature is higher is desirable. Moreover, the average tilt angle obtained depending on a liquid crystallinity giant molecule may change with heat treatment temperature. In that case, in order to obtain the average tilt angle according to the purpose, it is necessary to set up heat treatment temperature. For example, in order to obtain the orientation which has a certain tilt angle, when it is necessary to heat-treat at comparatively low temperature, at low temperature, the viscosity of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule is high and the time amount which orientation takes becomes long. in such a case -- once -- an elevated temperature -- heat-treating -- mono-- after obtaining domain orientation, the approach of lowering to the temperature aiming at the temperature of heat treatment gradually becomes effective gradually. Anyway, it is desirable to heat-treat at the temperature more than a glass transition point according to the property of the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used. The range of 50 to 300 degrees C is usually suitable for heat treatment temperature, and the range of 100 to 260 degrees C is especially suitable for it. Moreover, although it cannot generally crawl on it since heat treatment time amount required in order that a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule may carry out sufficient orientation on an orientation substrate changes with the classes (for example, presentation ratio etc.) of this liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used, and heat treatment temperature, its range for 120 minutes is usually desirable from 10 seconds, and it is especially desirable from 30 seconds. [of the range for 60 minutes] When shorter than 10 seconds, there is a possibility that orientation may become inadequate. Moreover, it is [a possibility that productivity may fall] and is not desirable when longer than 120 minutes. Thus, uniform nematic hybrid orientation can be first obtained over the whole orientation substrate top surface in the state of liquid crystal.

[0079] In addition, it does not matter in order to carry out nematic hybrid orientation of the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule in the above-mentioned heat treatment process in this invention, especially even if it uses a magnetic field and electric field. However, when a magnetic field and electric field are impressed heat-treating, in order that the force of a uniform place may work to a liquid crystallinity macromolecule, the director of this liquid crystal becomes easy to turn to a fixed direction during impression. That is, the nematic hybrid orientation which forms the include angle from

which a director differs according to the direction of thickness of a film becomes like this invention that it is hard to be obtained. Although stable nematic hybrid orientation can be thermally obtained if the force of a place is removed after making HOMEOTORO big ** homogeneous except nematic hybrid orientation, tilt orientation, or the other orientation once form, there is especially no merit on a process.

[0080] In this way, it can fix by cooling next the nematic hybrid orientation formed in the liquid crystal condition of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule to the temperature below the liquid crystal transformation point of this liquid crystallinity giant molecule, without spoiling the homogeneity of this orientation at all. When the liquid crystallinity giant molecule which generally has a smectic phase or a crystal phase in the low-temperature section from the nematic phase is used, the nematic orientation in a liquid crystal condition has a possibility of breaking by cooling. In this invention, do not have a smectic phase or a crystal phase at all in the temperature below the temperature field which shows a ** nematic phase. ** It has the property in which a smectic phase or a crystal phase does not appear at the time of cooling even if it has the crystal phase or the smectic phase potentially. And in order to use the liquid crystallinity macromolecule which has the property in which an orientation gestalt does not change even if there is no fluidity in the operating temperature limits of a ** compensation film and it applies an outside place and external force, destruction of the orientation gestalt by the phase transition to a smectic phase or a crystal phase -- not happening -- perfect -- mono-- domain nematic hybrid orientation is fixable.

[0081] If the above-mentioned cooling temperature is the temperature below the liquid crystal transition point, there will be especially no limit. For example, by cooling in temperature lower 10 degrees C than the liquid crystal transition point, uniform nematic hybrid orientation is fixable. Especially a limit does not have the means of cooling and it is fixed only by taking out out of the heating ambient atmosphere in a heat treatment process into the ambient atmosphere below the liquid crystal transition point, for example, a room temperature. Moreover, in order to raise the effectiveness of ****, forced cooling, such as air cooling and water cooling, and annealing may be performed. However, the average tilt angles obtained with a cooling rate depending on a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity giant molecule may differ a little. When it is necessary to use this such liquid crystallinity macromolecule and to control this include angle strictly, it is desirable to also perform cooling actuation in consideration of cooling conditions suitably.

[0082] Subsequently, in this invention, the include-angle control in the direction of film thickness of nematic hybrid orientation is explained. With this compensation film, the 60-degree or more range of the absolute value of the include angle of the director of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule and a film flat surface to accomplish is 90 or less degrees in respect of [of zero within the limits or more of 50 or less degrees, and the field concerned] opposite on either the top face of this film, or an inferior surface of tongue. [/ near the film interface] It is controllable at a desired include angle, respectively by choosing suitably the classes (presentation etc.) of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used, an orientation substrate, heat treatment conditions, etc. Moreover, also after fixing nematic hybrid orientation, it is controllable at a desired include angle by using the approach of deleting a film front face to homogeneity, for example of dipping in a solvent and melting a film front face to homogeneity etc. In addition, the solvent used in this case is suitably chosen according to the classes (presentation etc.) of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule, and the class of orientation substrate.

[0083] The compensation film of this invention obtained according to the above process becomes possible [pulling out various properties by the method of the arrangement to homogeneity, in case the upper and lower sides of this film are not equivalent, and there is an anisotropy also in field inboard and it arranges to LCD, orientation and since it fixes and this orientation is formed] about the orientation gestalt of nematic hybrid orientation. When actually arranging the compensation film of this invention to the Twisted Nematic mold liquid crystal cell, it is possible to carry out the laminating of the compensation film to another different substrate from the ** orientation substrate which exfoliates from this film and uses the ** above-mentioned orientation substrate with a compensation film simple substance as a use gestalt of this film and which is used in the condition as it is of having formed on the ** orientation substrate, and to use it for it.

[0084] In using as a film simple substance, an orientation substrate by the interface with a compensation film How to exfoliate mechanically, after being immersed in the approach of exfoliating mechanically using a roll etc., and the poor solvent to all structural materials, A film simple substance is obtained by the approach of carrying out dissolution removal of the orientation film on the approach of guessing a supersonic wave and exfoliating in a poor solvent, the approach of giving a temperature change and exfoliating using the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of an orientation substrate and this

film, the orientation substrate itself, or an orientation substrate etc. Since detachability changes with adhesion of the classes (presentation etc.) of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used, and an orientation substrate, the approach which was most suitable for the system should be used for it. In addition, it is more desirable to fix and use through adhesives or a binder on plastic plates, such as a desirable substrate, for example, polymethacrylate, a polycarbonate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyether sulfone, polysulfone, polyarylate, polyimide, amorphous polyolefine, and triacetyl cellulose, on the quality of the optical character in that case, although there may be free-standing [no] depending on thickness when using with a compensation film simple substance because of the reinforcement of a compensation film, dependability, etc.

[0085] Next, the case where a compensation film is used in the condition of having formed on the orientation substrate is explained. When an orientation substrate is transparent, and it is directions [target / optical] or an orientation substrate is a member required for TN-LCD, it can include in TN-LCD as a compensation component made into the purpose as it is. It exfoliates from this substrate and the laminating of the compensation film of this invention furthermore obtained on the orientation substrate by carrying out orientation immobilization of the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule is carried out on another substrate which was suitable with the optical application. Namely, it is incorporable into TN-LCD by using as a compensation component the layered product which consists of another different substrates from this film and an orientation substrate at least. For example, in order that the orientation substrate to be used may obtain nematic hybrid orientation, it is required, but when this substrate that has effect which is not desirable to TN-LCD is used, the substrate can be removed from the compensation film after orientation immobilization, and can be used. Specifically, the following approaches can be taken. The compensation film on the substrate (henceforth the 2nd substrate) suitable for the liquid crystal display component included in target TN-LCD and an orientation substrate is stuck using adhesives or a binder. Subsequently, an orientation substrate can be exfoliated in an interface with the compensation film of this invention, a compensation film can be imprinted to the 2nd substrate side suitable for a liquid crystal display component, and a compensation component can be obtained.

[0086] Although it will not be limited especially if it has moderate smoothness as the 2nd substrate used for an imprint, it is transparent and a glass substrate and the plastic film which has the optical isotropy are used preferably. As an example of this plastic film, polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, a polycarbonate, polyether sulfone, polyphenylene sulfide, polyarylate, amorphous polyolefine, triacetyl cellulose, or an epoxy resin can be raised. Polymethylmethacrylate, a polycarbonate, polyarylate, polyether sulfone, triacetyl cellulose, etc. are used preferably especially. Moreover, even if it is an anisotropy optically, when it is a member required for TN-LCD, an optical anisotropy film can also be used. There are a phase contrast film, a polarization film, etc. which extend plastic film, such as a polycarbonate and polystyrene; and are obtained as such an example.

[0087] The liquid crystal cell itself can be mentioned as an example of the 2nd substrate furthermore used. If the glass with an electrode of two upper and lower sides or a plastic plate is used for the liquid crystal cell and it imprints the compensation film of this invention on the glass of one of these upper and lower sides, or both sides, or a plastic plate, it will mean that inclusion of this compensation film was already attained. Moreover, of course, it is also possible to manufacture this compensation film by using as an orientation substrate the glass or the plastic plate itself which forms a liquid crystal cell. The 2nd substrate explained above does not need to have substantially the orientation control ability of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule. Moreover, the orientation film etc. is not needed between the 2nd substrate and this film.

[0088] Although there will be especially no limit if the adhesives or the binder which sticks the 2nd substrate used for an imprint and the compensation film of this invention is the thing of optical grade, acrylic, an epoxy system, an ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer system, a rubber system, urethane systems, such mixed stock, etc. can be used. Moreover, as adhesives, if it has the optical isotropy with any adhesives, such as a heat-curing mold, a photo-curing mold, and an electron ray hardening mold, it can be used satisfactory.

[0089] The imprint to the 2nd substrate which fitted the liquid crystal display component in the compensation film of this invention can perform the orientation substrate after adhesion by exfoliating in an interface with this film. Although **** also explained the approach of exfoliation, after it is immersed in the approach of exfoliating mechanically using a roll etc., and the poor solvent to all structural materials, it can illustrate the approach of carrying out the dissolution removal of the orientation film on the approach of exfoliating mechanically, the approach of guessing a supersonic wave and exfoliating in a poor solvent, the approach of giving a temperature change and exfoliating using the difference of the

coefficient of thermal expansion of an orientation substrate and this film, the orientation substrate itself, or an orientation substrate etc. Since detachability changes with adhesion of the classes (presentation etc.) of forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule to be used, and an orientation substrate, the approach which was most suitable for the system should be used for it. Moreover, the compensation film of this invention can also prepare protective layers, such as transparence plastic film, for the purposes, such as a surface protection, an increment on the strength, and improvement in environmental dependability.

[0090] Thus, especially the obtained compensation film has the angle-of-visibility compensation effect which was excellent to TN-LCD. although the thickness of this film for this compensation film to discover a more suitable compensation effect to various TN-LCD does not generally have ***** since it is dependent on target method and various optical parameters of TN-LCD -- usually -- the 0.1-micrometer or more range of 20 micrometers or less -- it is -- more -- desirable -- the 0.2-micrometer or more range of 10 micrometers or less -- it is the 0.3-micrometer or more range of 5 micrometers or less especially preferably. When thickness is less than 0.1 micrometers, there is a possibility that sufficient compensation effect may not be acquired. Moreover, when thickness exceeds 20 micrometers, there is a possibility that the display of a display may color superfluously. However, in order to pull out the engine performance of this invention compensation film more highly, it is desirable to take into consideration the optical parameter of a compensation film and axial arrangement in a detail further. It explains separately below.

[0091] First, the retardation value of the appearance within the field at the time of seeing from [of a film] a normal is explained. With the film which carried out nematic hybrid orientation, the refractive index (it calls Following ne) of a direction parallel to a director differs from the refractive index (it calls Following no) of a perpendicular direction. When the value which lengthened no from ne is seen and it considers as the upper rate of a birefringence, the retardation value on appearance is absolutely given by the product with thickness with the rate of a birefringence on appearance. The retardation value on this appearance can be easily calculated by polarization optical measurement, such as ellipsometry. the retardation value on the appearance of the compensation film of this invention -- the 550nm homogeneous light -- receiving -- usually -- the range of 5 to 500nm -- more -- desirable -- the range of 10 to 300nm -- it is the range of 15 to 150nm especially preferably. When an apparent retardation value is less than 5nm, there is a possibility that it may not be substantially different from a homeotropic orientation at all, and sufficient angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness may not be acquired. Moreover, when than 500nm, and it sees from across, there is a possibility that coloring unnecessary for a liquid crystal display may arise.

[0092] Subsequently, the include angle of a director is explained. The include angle by the side of the acute angle which the projection component to the film interface of the director of the forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule in a film interface and this director makes of the include-angle range of the director in the direction of thickness of the film of nematic hybrid orientation is usually 0 times [50 or less] or more in the opposite side of nothing and the field concerned on either the top face of a film, or an inferior surface of tongue about 60-degree or more the include angle of 90 or less degrees. While is more desirable and the absolute value of an include angle is [80 degree or more the absolute value of the include angle of 90 or less degrees and another side] 0 times [30 or less] or more.

[0093] Subsequently, an average tilt angle is explained. In this invention, the average value in the direction of thickness of the include angle with the projection component to the substrate flat surface of the director of a forward optically uniaxial liquid crystallinity macromolecule and this director to make is defined as an average tilt angle. An average tilt angle can apply and search for the crystal rotation method. The average tilt angle of the compensation film of this invention is in the range 60 degrees from 10 degrees, and is in the range of 20 to 50 degrees preferably. When an average tilt angle is smaller than 10 degrees, or in being larger than 60 degrees, a possibility that the effectiveness which can be satisfied although it accepts may not be acquired has the fixed angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness.

[0094] Next, the arrangement when using the compensation film of this invention for angle-of-visibility expansion of TN-LCD is explained concretely. The arrangement location of this compensation film can arrange the compensation film of one sheet or two or more sheets that what is necessary is just to be between a polarizing plate and a liquid crystal cell. It is desirable practically to perform angle-of-visibility compensation in this invention using the compensation film of one sheet or two sheets. Even if it uses the compensation film of three or more sheets, although angle-of-visibility compensation is possible, since it leads to a cost rise, it cannot be said that it is not much desirable. It is as follows when a concrete arrangement location is illustrated. However, these are strictly typical arrangement locations and this invention is not limited to these.

[0095] The top face and inferior surface of tongue of this compensation film are defined as follows first. The include angle of the director of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule and film flat surface which show

optically uniaxial [forward] optically to accomplish makes the field which has accomplished the include angle of 90 or less degrees 60 degrees or more by the acute-angle side the b-th page. This include angle makes the field which has accomplished the include angle of 50 or less degrees 0 times or more by the acute-angle side the c-th page. Subsequently, the direction of a tilt of this compensation film is defined as follows. When the c-th page is seen through a liquid crystal layer from the b-th page of a compensation film, the direction parallel to a projection component which is a direction where the include angle which the projection component to the c-th page of a director and a director makes serves as an acute angle is defined as the direction of a tilt of this compensation film. Subsequently, the direction of a pre tilt of a liquid crystal cell is defined as follows. Usually, in the liquid crystal cell interface, to the cel interface, the low-molecular liquid crystal for a drive leans with a certain include angle rather than is parallel. This is called pre tilt angle. The direction parallel to the projection component of a director which is a direction whose include angle which the projection component to the interface of the director of the liquid crystal of a cel interface and a director makes is an acute angle is defined as the direction of a pre tilt of a liquid crystal cell.

[0096] The case where one sheet of this compensation film is used for TN-LCD based on the above-mentioned definition is explained. A compensation film may be arranged between a polarizing plate and a liquid crystal cell, may be the top-face side of a cel, and may be an inferior-surface-of-tongue side. In addition, it is desirable that the direction of a pre tilt of the liquid crystal of the cel in the liquid crystal cell interface which does not adjoin the direction of a tilt of a compensation film is in agreement in general. The range of 0 times to 15 degrees is desirable, the range of it is 0 times to 10 degrees more preferably, and the range of the include angle which the direction of a tilt and the direction of a pre tilt make is 0 to 5 times especially preferably. When the include angle which both make is 15 degrees or more, there is a possibility that sufficient angle-of-visibility compensation effect may not be acquired. Next, the case where these two compensation films are used for TN-LCD is explained. The compensation film of two sheets is arranged on the top face or inferior surface of tongue of a liquid crystal cell pinched by the polarizing plate of a vertical pair. In case it arranges, you may be the compensation film of two sheets in the same side, and there may be every sheet each of an up and down. Moreover, the compensation film of two sheets may be the same parameter, and may differ.

[0097] In this invention, when a liquid crystal cell carries out another **** arrangement of the compensation film of two sheets up and down, it is desirable to make each compensation film the same arrangement as the case where only one above-mentioned sheet is used. That is, it is desirable that the direction of a pre tilt of the cel liquid crystal in the liquid crystal cell interface which does not adjoin the direction of a tilt of the liquid crystallinity giant molecule in each compensation film is in agreement in general. The range of 0 times to 15 degrees is desirable, the range of it is 0 times to 10 degrees more preferably, and the range of the include angle which the direction of a tilt and the direction of a pre tilt make is 0 to 5 times especially preferably. Moreover, when arranging the compensation film of two sheets on either the top face of a liquid crystal cell, or the inferior surface of tongue, the compensation film of the side near a liquid crystal cell is made the same arrangement as the case where the compensation film of one sheet is used. That is, it is desirable to arrange so that the direction of a pre tilt of the nematic liquid crystal in the liquid crystal cell interface which does not adjoin the direction of a tilt of a compensation film may be in agreement in general. The range of 0 times to 15 degrees is desirable, the range of it is 0 times to 10 degrees more preferably, and the range of the include angle which the direction of a tilt and the direction of a pre tilt make is 0 to 5 times especially preferably. Although the compensation film of the 2nd sheet will be arranged between the compensation film of the 1st sheet, and a polarizing plate, it is desirable to arrange so that the direction of a pre tilt of the nematic liquid crystal in a liquid crystal cell interface and the direction of a tilt of the compensation film of the 2nd sheet contiguous to the compensation film of the 1st sheet may be in agreement in general.

[0098] Since the compensation film of this invention has nematic hybrid orientation, the upper and lower sides of a compensation film are not still more equivalent. Therefore, when equipping a liquid crystal cell with this compensation film, the difference in some is looked at by the compensation effect by which field is made into the direction near a liquid crystal cell. It is more more desirable to arrange the field (field this whose include angle is 60 degrees [90 or less] or more) where the angle which the director of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule makes with a film flat surface is larger so that it may become far [from near and a polarizing plate] to a liquid crystal cell in case the compensation film of this invention is actually built into TN-LCD. Finally arrangement of a polarizing plate is explained. Usually, in TN-LCD, it may arrange so that it may become the case where it arranges so that the transparency shaft of a vertical polarizing plate may intersect perpendicularly mutually, and parallel. Furthermore, when the direction of rubbing of the liquid crystal cell of the side near [when the transparency shaft of a vertical polarizing

plate intersects perpendicularly mutually] the transparency shaft of a polarizing plate and a polarizing plate is parallel, or when perpendicular, the include angle which is 45 degrees may be made. Although the angle-of-visibility expansion effectiveness is acquired even if arrangement of a polarizing plate is which above-mentioned arrangement when equipping with a polarizing plate on the compensation film of this invention, the arrangement to which the transparency shaft of a vertical polarizing plate intersects perpendicularly mutually, and the direction of rubbing of the transparency shaft of a polarizing plate and the liquid crystal cell of the side near a polarizing plate becomes parallel is the most desirable. Since manufacture of the liquid crystallinity macromolecule which the compensation film of this invention explained above has greatest effectiveness in the angle-of-visibility improvement of TN-LCD which used the TFT component or the MIM component, and serves as a raw material of this compensation film and in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically, and manufacture of the film itself are easy, the industrial utility value is very large.

[0099]

[Example] Although an example is described below, this invention is not restricted to these. In addition, each analysis method used in the example is as follows.

(1) Dissolve the decision polymer of a presentation of a liquid crystallinity macromolecule in deuteration chloroform or deuteration trifluoroacetic acid, and it is 400MHz. It measured and determined by $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (JEOL JNM-GX400).

(2) a logarithm -- it measured at 30 degrees C using the measurement Ubbelohde viscometer of viscosity among the phenol / tetrachloroethane (60/40-fold quantitative ratio) mixed solvent.

(3) Decision DSC (Perkin Elmer DSC-7) measurement and optical microscope (BH2 made from Olympus Optics polarization microscope) observation of a liquid crystal phase sequence determined.

(4) The refractive index was measured with the measurement APPE refractometer (Type made from ATAGO-4) of a refractive index.

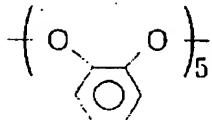
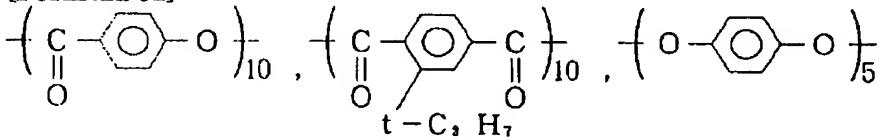
(5) It carried out using ellipsomter DVA-36VWLD made from polarization analysis Mizojiri Optical Co., Ltd. industry.

(6) Thickness measurement Kosaka Laboratory, Ltd. make High precision thin film level difference measuring instrument ET-10 were used. Moreover, the approach of asking for thickness from the data of interference wave measurement ([by Jasco Corp.] ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared spectrophotometer V-570) and a refractive index was also used together.

[0100] Example 16-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid 100mmol, terephthalic acid 100mmol, chlorohydroquinone 50mmol, tert-butyl catechol 50mmol and acetic anhydride The acetylation reaction was performed at 140 degrees C under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 2 hours using 600mmol. It performed at 280 degrees C and 300 degrees C performed the polymerization at 270 degrees C succeedingly for 2 hours for 2 hours for 2 hours. Next, after dissolving the acquired resultant in tetrachloroethane, the methanol reprecipitated and refined and liquid crystallinity polyester (formula-(52)) 40.0g was obtained. the logarithm of this liquid crystallinity polyester viscosity had a nematic phase as 0.35 and a liquid crystal phase, isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature was 300 degrees C or more, and the glass transition point was 135 degrees C. 10wt(s)% the phenol / tetrachloroethane mixed solvent (6/4-fold quantitative ratio) solution were prepared using this liquid crystallinity polyester. After having applied with screen printing on the soda glass plate, drying and heat-treating this solution at 230 degrees C for 30 minutes, it cooled and fixed under the room temperature. The compensation film which carried out orientation to the homogeneity of 20 micrometers of thickness was obtained. When conoscope observation was carried out, it turned out that this liquid crystallinity polyester shows optically uniaxial [forward] optically.

[0101]

[Formula 52]



(52)

(式(52)の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

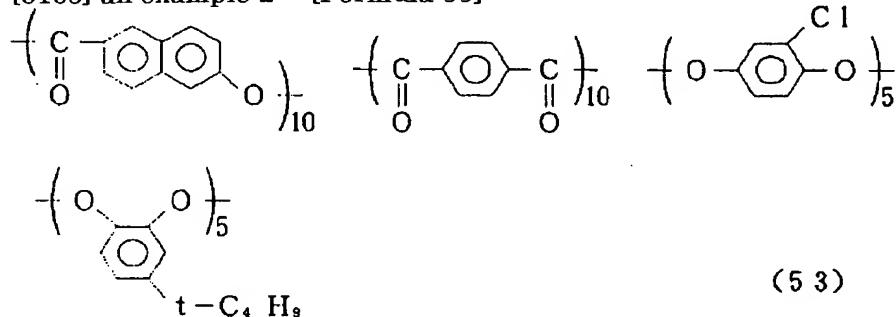
[0102] Next, the liquid crystallinity polyester 8wt% tetrachloroethane solution of a formula (52) was prepared, and it applied with the spin coat method on the glass which has the rubbing polyimide film, and the compensation film was obtained, as a result of carrying out air cooling and fixing, after drying and heat-treating for 30 minutes at 250 degrees C. The compensation film on the obtained substrate was transparent, there was no orientation defect, it was uniform and thickness was 2.0 micrometers.

[0103] Using the optical measurement system shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, the compensation film is leaned in the direction of rubbing of a substrate, and the retardation value was measured. Consequently, the result which does not have the include angle from which it is right-and-left asymmetry like drawing 3, and a retardation value is set to 0 was obtained. The director of liquid crystallinity polyester leans to the substrate, and this result showed that it was not homogeneity tilt orientation (orientation condition with the angle fixed in the direction of thickness which a director and a substrate front face make). subsequently, the compensation film on a substrate -- five sheets -- carving -- respectively -- fixed time amount chloroform -- 5wt(s)% -- it was immersed in the included methanol solution and elution was carried out from the liquid crystal layer top face. When immersion time amount was made into 15 seconds, 30 seconds, 1 minute, 2 minutes, and 5 minutes, the thickness of the liquid crystal layer which remained without being eluted was 1.5 micrometers, 1.2 micrometers, 1.0 micrometers, 0.8 micrometers, and 0.5 micrometers, respectively. The retardation value in theta= 0 times (transverse-plane retardation value) was measured using the optical system of drawing 1 and drawing 2, and the relation between the thickness of drawing 4 and a retardation value was obtained. Thickness and a retardation value are not in straight-line relation so that drawing 4 may show, and this also showed that it was not homogeneity tilt orientation. The dotted line in drawing is a straight line observed in the film which carried out homogeneity tilt orientation. Next, orientation and immobilization of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (52) were done using the same approach as the above on the high refractive-index glass substrate (a refractive index is 1.84) which has the rubbing polyimide film, the compensation film was produced, and refractometry was performed using this. When it had arranged so that it may place so that a glass substrate may touch the prism side of a refractometer, and the substrate interface side of a compensation film may come below an air interface side, there was an anisotropy in the refractive index in a film plane, the refractive index within 1.56 and an parallel field of the refractive index within a field perpendicular to the direction of rubbing was 1.73, and the refractive index of the direction of thickness was not depended in the direction of a sample, but was fixed at 1.56. This showed that the liquid crystal molecule of the shape of a rod which constitutes liquid crystallinity polyester from a glass substrate side was carrying out flat-surface orientation in parallel to a substrate. Next, when it had arranged so that the air interface side of a compensation film may touch the prism side of a refractive-index meter, there was no anisotropy in the refractive index within a field, the refractive index was fixed at 1.56, and the refractive index of the direction of thickness was not depended in the direction of data, but was fixed at 1.73. This showed that the liquid crystal molecule of the shape of a rod which constitutes liquid crystallinity polyester from an air interface side was carrying out orientation perpendicularly to a substrate flat surface.

[0104] From the above thing, the compensation film formed from the optically uniaxial nematic liquid crystal formed nematic hybrid orientation, and it was imagined as what is carrying out orientation according to the restraining force of the substrate interface by rubbing, and the restraining force of an air interface as shown in drawing 5. Next, the following actuation was performed in order to ask accuracy for the include angle of bearing of the director in a substrate interface more. On the compensation film formed on the high refraction glass substrate which has the above-mentioned rubbing polyimide film, the glass substrate which has the rubbing polyimide film of one more sheet was put and stuck. That is, the compensation film was made the configuration inserted by the rubbing polyimide film of two sheets. At this time, it has arranged so that the direction of rubbing of the up-and-down rubbing film may become 180 mutual degrees. It heat-treated for 30 minutes at 230 degrees C by this condition. In this way, refractometry and polarization analysis were performed about the obtained sample. As a result of refractometry, the compensation film was related up and down, the same value was acquired, and ***** in this film plane was 1.56 in the direction of thickness of 1.73 and this film in the field parallel in a field perpendicular to the direction of rubbing at 1.56. As for this, near the interface of a substrate, the upper and lower sides of a compensation film showed that directors were abbreviation parallel to a substrate flat surface. Furthermore, refractive-index structure was optically uniaxial [almost forward] as a result of polarization analysis, and as a result of performing detailed analysis based on the crystal rotation method, near the substrate interface, the include angle which there is an inclination of a director slightly and a substrate flat surface and a director make was about 3 times. Moreover, the sense to which a

director inclines was in agreement with the direction of rubbing (the direction of a tilt and the direction of rubbing of a compensation film are in agreement). From the above thing, if it thinks that bearing of the director in a substrate interface is mostly decided by the interaction of liquid crystallinity polyester and an orientation substrate interface, it will be presumed that bearing of the director in the substrate interface in the nematic hybrid oriented structure of the compensation film formed on one above-mentioned orientation substrate is 3 times.

[0105] an example 2 -- [Formula 53]

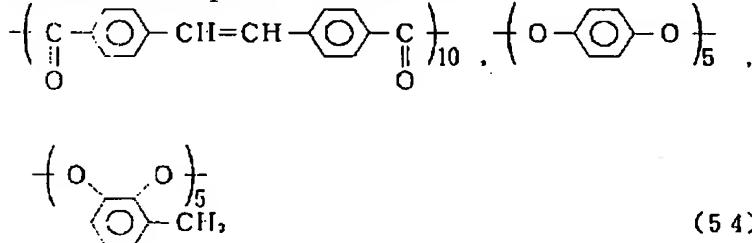


(53)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0106] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (53) was compounded by the same approach as an example 1. the logarithm of this liquid crystallinity polyester -- viscosity had a nematic phase as 0.20 and a liquid crystal phase, isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature was 300 degrees C or more, and the glass transition point was 115 degrees C. As a result of performing the same stacking tendency trial as an example 1, this liquid crystallinity polyester had homeotropic orientation nature, and it became clear that optically uniaxial [forward] was shown optically. The liquid crystallinity polyester [of a formula (53) / 5wt(s)% of] tetrachloroethane solution was prepared. The solution was applied to the glass which carries out the dielectric constant of the rubbing polyimide film with the spin coat method, and it dried. The compensation film was obtained, as a result of heat-treating for 30 minutes, cooling and fixing at 250 degrees C, after drying. The compensation film on the obtained substrate was transparent, there was no orientation defect, it was uniform and the average tilt angle of thickness of 0.9 micrometers and the direction of thickness was 45 degrees. Axial arrangement of each optical element is the arrangement shown in drawing 6, and it has arranged one compensation film each to each upper and lower sides of a liquid crystal cell so that the air interface side of a compensation film may turn into a side near a liquid crystal cell. The cel parameters of the used liquid crystal cell are cel gap 4.8micrometer, 90 angle of torsion (left hand), and four pre tilt angles, using ZLI-4792 as a liquid crystal ingredient. The electrical potential difference was impressed by the 300Hz square wave to the liquid crystal cell. white -- the ratio (white display) of the permeability of display 0V and black display .6V -- (black display) -- a contrast ratio -- carrying out -- the contrast ratio measurement from an omnidirection -- the Hamamatsu Photonics make -- contrast curves, such as a deed, were drawn using FFP optical-system DVS-3000. The result is shown in drawing 7. an electrical potential difference which divides the difference of the permeability of a white display and a black display into eight equally in arrangement of drawing 6 -- a liquid crystal cell -- impressing -- a lateral (the 0 times direction of -180 degrees) gradation property -- TOPCON CORP. Make -- it measured using color luminance-meter BM-5. A result is shown in drawing 8.

[0107] an example 3 -- [Formula 54]



(54)

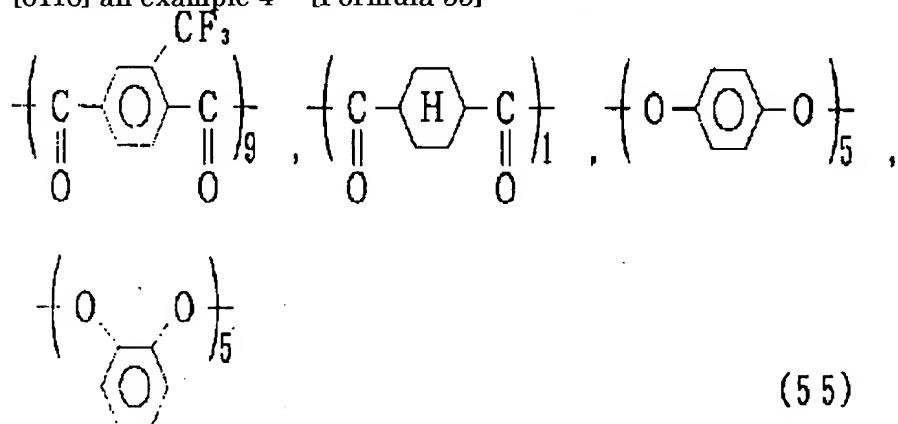
(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0108] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (54) was compounded. a logarithm -- viscosity had a nematic phase as 0.25 and a liquid crystal phase, isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature was 300 degrees C or more, and the glass transition point was 95 degrees C. 8wt(s)% the

phenol / tetrachloroethane mixed solvent (6/4-fold quantitative ratio) solution were prepared using this liquid crystallinity polyester, after applying to the various substrates for a stacking tendency trial with screen printing, it dried, and heat treatment was performed for 10 minutes at 250 degrees C. As a substrate, although soda glass, borosilicate glass, a polyethylene terephthalate film, the polyimide film, the polyether imide film, the polyether ether ketone film, and the polyether sulfone film were used, the schlieren organization was seen by microscope observation of a liquid crystal phase also on which substrate, and it turned out that this liquid crystallinity polyester is a homogeneous stacking tendency. The 5wt% tetrachloroethane solution of the liquid crystallinity polyester constituent which contains the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (53) and the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (54) by the weight ratio of 90:10 and in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically was prepared. Spreading, desiccation, and heat treatment were performed on the same conditions as an example 2, and the compensation film of 0.9 micrometers of thickness was obtained. The average tilt angle of the direction of thickness of this film was 25 degrees. Contrast ratio measurement from an omnidirection was performed by the same approach as an example 2. The result is shown in drawing 9.

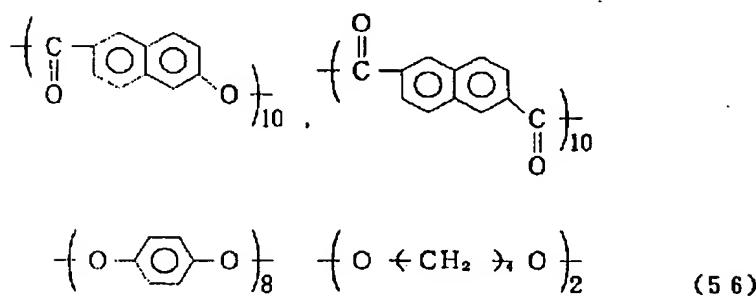
[0109] Arrangement of a polarizing plate was carried out to the same arrangement as drawing 6 in the condition of not equipping with a compensation film, using the same TN liquid crystal cel as example of comparison 1 example 2, and contrast ratio measurement in an omnidirection and a lateral (the 0 times direction of -180 degrees) gradation property were measured by the same approach as an example 2. A result is shown in drawing 10 and drawing 11.

[0110] an example 4 -- [Formula 55]



(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0111]
[Formula 56]

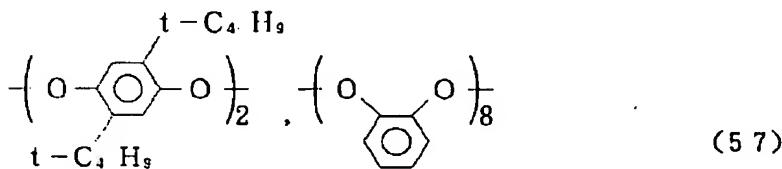
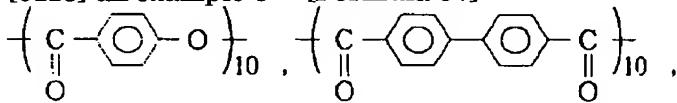


(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0112] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (55) and a formula (56) was compounded. a logarithm -- isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature of viscosity was 300 degrees C or more with the nematic phase as 0.12 and a liquid crystal phase. As a result of performing the same

stacking tendency trial as an example 1, the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (55) had homeotropic orientation nature, and it became clear that optically uniaxial [forward] was shown optically. the logarithm of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (56) -- viscosity had the crystal phase in the low temperature side from the nematic phase with the nematic phase as 0.24 and a liquid crystal phase. As a result of performing the same stacking tendency trial as an example 3, it turned out that this polymer is a homogeneous stacking tendency. The 4wt% chloroform solution of the liquid crystallinity polyester constituent which contains the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (55) and a formula (56) by the weight ratio of 8:2 and in which optically uniaxial [forward] is shown optically was prepared. On the polyethylene terephthalate film which has the rubbing polyimide film, by print processes, the solution was applied and it dried. The compensation film was obtained, as a result of performing heat treatment for 45 minutes and cooling and fixing at 180 degrees C, after drying. the triacetyl cellulose film which has a binder on the front face of the obtained compensation film -- this binder -- minding -- lamination -- subsequently the polyethylene terephthalate film was exfoliated and the compensation film was imprinted on the triacetyl cellulose film. The average tilt angle of 0.7 micrometers and the direction of thickness of the thickness of a compensation film was 35 degrees. Axial arrangement of each optical element is the arrangement shown in drawing 6, and it has arranged one compensation film each to each upper and lower sides of a liquid crystal cell so that it may come to a side with the triacetyl cellulose film of a compensation film near a liquid crystal cell. Contrast ratio measurement in an omnidirection was performed by the same approach as an example 2. A result is shown in drawing 12.

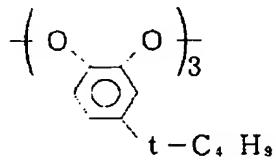
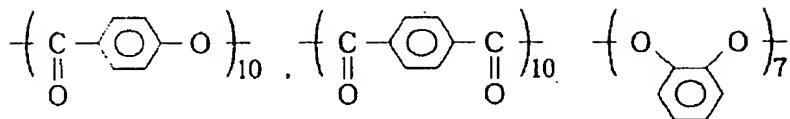
[0113] an example 5 -- [Formula 57]



(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0114] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (57) was compounded. a logarithm -- isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature of viscosity was 300 degrees C or more with the nematic phase as 0.23 and a liquid crystal phase. It became clear that this liquid crystallinity polyester showed HOMEOTORÖ pick nature, and showed optically uniaxial [forward] optically as a result of the stacking tendency trial. This liquid crystallinity polyester [10wt(s)% of] the phenol / tetrachloroethane mixed solvent (6/4-fold quantitative ratio) solution were prepared, and coating was carried out over width of face of 50cm, and die length of 20m by the die coating machine on the polyimide film substrate which carried out rubbing processing. The compensation film was obtained as a result of performing heat treatment for 5 minutes at 120-degree C hot air drying and 230 degrees C, after carrying out coating. Subsequently, ultraviolet curing mold adhesives are applied to the front face of a compensation film, and the retardation 180nm polycarbonate film was stuck through adhesives. After irradiating ultraviolet rays and stiffening adhesives, the polyimide film was exfoliated and the compensation film was imprinted on the polycarbonate film. The average tilt angle of 1.4 micrometers and the direction of thickness of the thickness of a compensation film was 45 degrees. Axial arrangement of each optical element is the arrangement shown in drawing 13, and it has arranged one compensation film each to each upper and lower sides of a liquid crystal cell so that it may come to a side with the polycarbonate film of a compensation film near a liquid crystal cell. Contrast ratio measurement in an omnidirection was performed by the same approach as an example 2. A result is shown in drawing 14.

[0115] an example 6 -- [Formula 58]

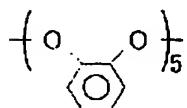
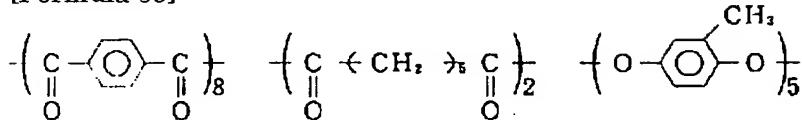


(58)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0116]

[Formula 59]



(59)

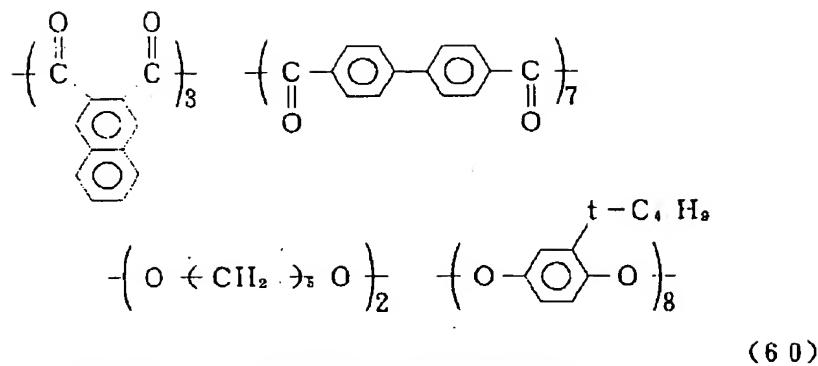
(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0117] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (58) and a formula (59) was compounded. the logarithm of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (58) -- isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature of viscosity was 300 degrees C or more with the nematic phase as 0.15 and a liquid crystal phase. It became clear that this liquid crystallinity polyester showed homeotropic orientation nature, and optically uniaxial [forward] was shown optically as a result of the stacking tendency trial. the logarithm of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (59) -- as 0.12 and a liquid crystal phase, isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature was 200 degrees C with the nematic phase, and viscosity was a homogeneous stacking tendency. The liquid crystallinity polyester constituent [which contains the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (58) and a formula (59) by the weight ratio of 8:2 / in which optically uniaxial / forward / is shown optically / 10wt(s)% of] N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone solution was prepared, and it applied on the polyarylate film which has the rubbing polyimide film by the roll coater. The compensation film was obtained, as a result of performing 100-degree C hot air drying and performing heat treatment for 5 minutes at 200 degrees C, after applying. The average tilt angle of 0.4 micrometers and the direction of thickness of the thickness of the obtained compensation film was 35 degrees. The polarizing plate of liquid crystal color-television by Sharp Corp. 6 E-A3 is removed, and the compensation film was stuck on the upper and lower sides of a liquid crystal cell every one sheet each so that the air interface side of a compensation film might come to the side near a liquid crystal cell. Then, it stuck the polarizing plate one upper and lower sides at a time on the polyarylate film. It was made for axial arrangement of each optical element to become the same as the arrangement shown in drawing 6. The contrast ratio in an omnidirection was measured by the same approach as an example 2. The result is shown in drawing 15.

[0118] The contrast ratio in the omnidirection when having not equipped TFT-liquid-crystal color television by Sharp Corp. of example of comparison 2 example 6 with the compensation film was measured. A result is shown in drawing 16.

[0119] Example 7 [0120]

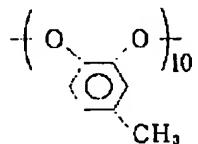
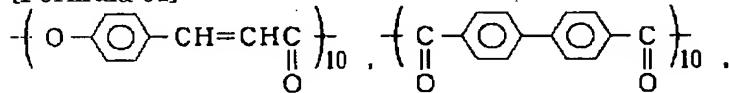
[Formula 60]



(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0121]

[Formula 61]



(61)

(式中の各ユニット毎の数値はモル組成比を示す)

[0122] The liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (60) and a formula (61) was compounded. the logarithm of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (60) -- isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature of viscosity was 180 degrees C with the nematic phase as 0.15 and a liquid crystal phase. Subsequently, when the stacking tendency trial was performed, this liquid crystallinity polyester had homeotropic orientation nature, and it became clear that optically uniaxial [forward] was shown optically. the logarithm of the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (61) -- as 0.20 and a liquid crystal phase, isotropic phase-liquid crystal phase transition temperature was 300 degrees C or more with the nematic phase, and viscosity was a homogeneous stacking tendency. Liquid crystallinity polyester constituent [which contains the liquid crystallinity polyester of a formula (58) and a formula (59) by the weight ratio of 8:2 / in which optically uniaxial / forward / is shown optically / 10wt(s)% of] the phénol / tetrachloroethane mixed solvent (6/4-fold quantitative ratio) solution were prepared, and it applied on the polyether sulfone which carried out rubbing processing by the die coating machine. The compensation film was obtained, as a result of performing 120-degree C hot air drying and performing heat treatment for 10 minutes at 220 degrees C, after applying. The average tilt angle of 0.7 micrometers and the direction of thickness of the thickness of the obtained compensation film was 45 degrees. The polarizing plate of Epson liquid crystal color-television EP-W7000 is removed, and the compensation film was stuck on the upper and lower sides of a liquid crystal cell every one sheet each so that the air interface side of a compensation film might come to the side near a liquid crystal cell. Then, it stuck the polarizing plate one upper and lower sides at a time on polyether sulfone. It was made for axial arrangement of each optical element to become the same as the arrangement shown in drawing 6. The contrast ratio in an omnidirection was measured by the same approach as an example 2. The result is shown in drawing 17.
 [0123] The contrast ratio in the omnidirection when having not equipped the Epson liquid crystal color television of example of comparison 3 example 7 with the compensation film was measured. A result is shown in drawing 18.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The plot plan of an optical measurement system used for tilt angle measurement of the compensation film of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] The relation between the sample of an optical measurement system used for tilt angle measurement of the compensation film of this invention and axial bearing of a polarizing plate is shown.

[Drawing 3] In an example 1, the apparent retardation value and the relation of the angle of inclination of a sample which were leaned and measured along the direction of rubbing of a substrate are shown.

[Drawing 4] In an example 1, the measurement result of the retardation value of the appearance in the thickness after immersion of a compensation film and the transverse plane of a sample is shown.

[Drawing 5] It is the conceptual diagram of the oriented structure of the compensation film of this invention.

[Drawing 6] Axial arrangement of each optical element is shown in an example 2.

[Drawing 7] Contrast curves, such as an example 2, are shown.

[Drawing 8] The measurement result of the gradation property in the longitudinal direction of an example 2 is shown.

[Drawing 9] Contrast curves, such as an example 3, are shown.

[Drawing 10] A contrast curve, such as the example 1 of a comparison, is shown.

[Drawing 11] The gradation property in the longitudinal direction of the example 1 of a comparison is shown.

[Drawing 12] Contrast curves, such as an example 4, are shown.

[Drawing 13] Axial arrangement of each optical element is shown in an example 5.

[Drawing 14] Contrast curves, such as an example 5, are shown.

[Drawing 15] Contrast curves, such as an example 6, are shown.

[Drawing 16] A contrast curve, such as the example 2 of a comparison, is shown.

[Drawing 17] Contrast curves, such as an example 7, are shown.

[Drawing 18] A contrast curve, such as the example 3 of a comparison, is shown.

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